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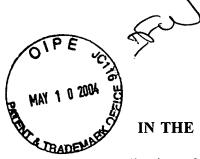
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## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: Xiao

Serial No.:

09/845,416

Filed: 04/30/01 Group No.: 1634

Jennifer B. Xistris

Examiner: B. Whiteman

Entitled:

DNA Sequences Encoding Dystrophin Minigenes And

Methods Of Use Thereof

# PROTEST TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Assistant Commissioner for Patents

ATTN: Technology Center 1600 - Driector Doll

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

#### CERTIFICATE OF MAILING UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.10

I hereby certify that this correspondence (along with any referred to as being attached or enclosed) are being deposisted with the U.S. Postal Service on May 10, 2004 in an envelope as "EXPRESS MAIL POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE" service under 37 C.F.R. § 1.10, Express Mail Label Number EL 992 784 638 US addressed to: Assistant Commissioner for Patents, ATTN: Technology Center 1600 - Director Doll, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

REMARKS

This is a Protest for application no. 09/845,416, filed 04/30/01. Third Party Protestors believe no fee is required but if the Commissioner deems otherwise he is authorized to charge Deposit Accout No. 08-1290.

A copy of this Protest is also being forwarded on this day to counsel of record: David A. Einhorn, Anderson, Kill, & Olick, P.C., 1251 Avenue of the America, New York, NY 10020 in an envelope as "Express Mail Post Office to Addressee" service under 37 C.F.R. 1.10, Express Mail Label No. EL 658 779 192 US.

DATE: May 10, 2004

By:

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## IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of: Xiao

Serial No.: 09/845,416 Group No.: 1634

Filed: 04/30/01 Examiner: B. Whiteman

Entitled: DNA Sequences Encoding Dystrophin Minigenes and Methods of

**Use Thereof** 

# Protest Under 37 CFR 1.291, and Request to Withdraw from Issue Under 37 CFR 1.313, Based on Recently Published 102(e) Reference

**Assistant Commissioner for Patents** 

Attn: Technology Center 1600 - Director Doll

P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

#### **CERTIFICATE OF MAILING UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.10**

I hereby certify that this correspondence (along with any referred to as being attached or enclosed) are being deposited with the U.S. Postal Service on May 7, 2004 in an envelope as "EXPRESS MAIL POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE" service under 37 C.F.R. 1.10, Express Mail Label No. EL 992784638 US addressed to Assistant Commissioner for Patents, P.O.Box 1450, Alexandria, VA, ATTN: John Doll and Brian Whiteman.

Jennifer B. Xistrie

Dated: May 10, 2004

Examiner Whiteman and Director Doll:

The following communication is presented to protest pending Application 09/845,416 (Xiao Application) under 37 CFR 1.291, and to request that this Application be withdrawn from issuance at the initiative of the Office under 37 CFR 1.313. This Application was allowed on 4-28-04 (currently located in the Certification Division). To the extent the claims in this Application encompass mini-dystrophin genes and peptides with 4 rod repeats (as found in the claims of the corresponding Xiao Patent Pub), these claims should be withdrawn from issuance and rejected in view of recently published Patent Pub. US2003/0216332 to Chamberlain et al. ("Chamberlain Patent Pub") which anticipates such claims under 35 USC 102(e).

## I. 4 Rod Repeats

This Protest and request for Patent Office initiated withdrawal from issuance of the allowed Xiao claims is relevant to claims encompassing mini-dystrophins with **4 rod repeats**. The Xiao Patent Pub (US2003/0171312) claims will be used in this communication as a guide to discuss the applicability of the Chamberlain Patent Pub as an anticipating 102(e) reference for claims than encompass 4 rod repeats. This discussion will find use even if the allowed Xiao claims differ from the Xiao Patent Pub claims.

Claim 1 of the Xiao Patent Pub includes 4 rod repeats. This claim is reproduced below:

- 1. An isolated nucleotide sequence encoding a dystrophin minigene comprising:
- (a) a N-terminal domain;
- (b) four to six rod repeats;
- (c) an HI domain of a dystrophin gene and an H4 domain of the dystrophin gene; and
- (d) a cysteine-rich domain,

wherein the N-terminal domain is selected from a group consisting of a N-terminal domain of the dystrophin gene, a modified N-terminal domain of the dystrophin gene, and a N-terminal domain of a utrophin gene; the rod repeats are selected from a group consisting of rod repeats in the dystrophin gene, rod repeats in the utrophin gene, and rod repeats in a spectrin gene; the cysteine-rich domain is a cysteine-rich domain of the dystrophin gene or a cysteine-rich domain of the utrophin gene.

## II. Chamberlain Patent Pub Anticipates Xiao Claims Under 102(e)

The Chamberlain Patent Pub anticipates any allowed Xiao claims that encompass 4 rod repeats under 102(e) as the Chamberlain Patent Pub discloses 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophins in an Application filed prior to the filing date of the Xiao priority filing date. As shown in the timeline below, even though the Xiao Application claims priority to a Provisional Application that predates the Chamberlain Provisional, the Xiao Provisional does not disclose 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophins. Indeed, it explicitly excludes them. The Chamberlain Provisional, however, discloses 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophins - thereby predating the Xiao disclosure of 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophins by almost 7 months. Consequently, the Chamberlain Patent Pub is a 102(e) reference with regard to any Xiao claims that encompass 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophins.

#### A. Overview/Time-Line

Presented below is a brief overview of time-line of the Xiao and Chamberlain Provisional and Regular patent applications that shows the Chamberlain Provisional was the first to disclose 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophins.

- 1. April 28, 2000: Xiao Provisional Application No. 60/200,777 is filed (at Tab A), and discloses 5 and 6 rod repeat mini-dystrophins, but does not disclose 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophins. This Application explicitly excludes 4 rod repeats.
- 2. October 6, 2000: Chamberlain Provisional Application No. 60/238,848 is filed (Tab B), and discloses 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophins.
- 3. April 30, 2001: Xiao Regular Application No. 09/845,416 is filed (Xiao Patent Pub is at Tab C), and disclosed 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophins for the first time (nearly 7 months after Chamberlain Provisional filing date).
- 4. October 4, 2001: Chamberlain Regular Application No. 10/149,736 is filed (Chamberlain Patent Pub is at Tab D) claiming priority to October 6, 2000 Provisional Application that discloses 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophins. Current status: active prosecution of 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophin claims.
- 5. November 20, 2003: Chamberlain Patent Pub is published. PAIR indicates that the last substantive Office Action in the Xiao prosecution was mailed June 30, 2003. Since the Chamberlain Patent Pub was not published until November of 2003, it appears that Examiner was not aware of this reference when the Xiao claims were allowed.

# B. Xiao Provisional Does Not Disclose 4 Rod Repeats Mini-Dystrophins

The Xiao Provisional Application, filed April 28, 2000, does not disclose 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophins (See Xiao Provisional at Tab A). Four rod repeat mini-dystrophins were first introduced by Xiao in the Xiao Regular Application filed April 30, 2001. As such, claims encompassing 4 rod repeats are not entitled to the Xiao Provisional filing date, but instead, only receive the filing date of the Xiao Regular Application.

The lack of teaching in this Provisional is highlighted by affirmative statements about the need to retain at least 5 rod repeats in the mini-dystrophins. For example, the Xiao Provisional states:

"To ensure sufficient physical flexibility of the protein, all of our mini-dystrophins still retain at least five rod repeats (R1, R2, R22, R23 & R24) and 2 hinges (H1 and H4) in the central rod domain (Fig. 1)." (emphasis added, page 56).

"However, the mini-dystrophin genes reported here accommodated at least 5 rod repeats (R1, R2, R22, R23 & R24) and two hinges (H1 and H4). Therefore we hypothesized that the length of the central rod domain is the most critical factor, based on the fact that a major role of dystrophin is to crosslink the myofiber cytoskelton and plasma membrane and stabilize the structure during muscle contractions. If the dystrophin is too short to span the sliding distance between the cytoskelton and plasma membrane during muscle contraction, the crosslink will be disrupted and the muscle membrane will become unstable and prone to mechanical damages." (emphasis added, page 60).

The lack of teaching of 4 rod repeats in the Xiao Provisional is also seen by comparing the Xiao Provisional to the Xiao Regular Application. For example, it is instructive to compare Figure 1 in the Xiao Provisional (no 4 rod repeats are disclosed) to Figure 1 in the Xiao Regular Application (three 4 rod repeat constructs have been inserted into the middle of the figure). The description of Figure 1 in each application also highlights the change from at least 5 rod repeats in the Xiao Provisional (deleting 19 of the 24 rod repeats from natural dystrophin) to the 4 rod repeats in the Xiao Regular Application (deleting 20 of the rod repeats from natural dystrophin):

Xiao Provisional page 56: "We have created by rational design several mini-genes, in each deleting up to 3/4 of the central rod domain (19 rods and 2 hinges) and nearly the entire distal C-terminal domain (exons 71-78) (Fig. 1)."

Xiao Patent Pub Col. 5, par. 61: "We have created minigenes in which up to 75% of the central rod domain (20 of the 24 rods; 2 of the 4 hinges), as well as nearly all of the C-terminal domain (exons 71-78), are deleted (FIG. 1)."

In light of the lack of teaching of 4 rod repeats in the Xiao Provisional, it is clear that claims that encompass 4 rod repeats in the Xiao Regular Application are not entitled to the priority date of the Xiao Provisional Application.

# C. Xiao Claims Are Anticipated by the Chamberlain Patent Pub Under 102(e)

As detailed above, Xiao claims that encompass 4 rod repeats are only entitled to the April 30, 2001 filing date of the Xiao Regular Application, not the April 28, 2000 filing date of the Xiao Provisional Application. The Chamberlain Provisional, however, fully discloses 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophins and was filed October 6, 2000. As such, the Chamberlain Patent Pub is a 102(e) reference that pre-dates the Xiao Application for 4 rod repeats by almost 7 months.

## i. Chamberlain Provisional Fully Discloses 4 Rod Repeats

Unlike the Xiao Provisional, the Chamberlain Provisional fully discloses 4 rod repeats. Discussion of 4 rod repeats is found throughout the 142 page Chamberlain Provisional. For example, 4 "spectrin-like repeats" (rod repeats) are taught at the following pages: page 3, lines 13 and 28; page 4, lines 3 and 26; page 5, lines 2, and 4-7 (SEQ IDs 39-41); page 23, lines 3-4; Example 2 on pages 51-54 (detailing construction of  $\Delta$ R4-R23,  $\Delta$ R2-R21+H3, and  $\Delta$ R2-R1; all of which have 4 spectrin-like repeats); Example 3 on pages 55-58 (detailing construction of  $\Delta$ R4-

R23-71-78, which is a 4 spectrin like repeats construct with a C-terminal deletion); Example 5 on page 63-70 shows testing of various constructs including many 4 spectrin-like repeat constructs; Example 6 on pages 70-71 (describing how a 4 spectrin-like construct could be inserted into AAV and used to treat DMD or BMD); Figures 12-14 show the nucleic acid sequences for ΔR4-R23 (micro-dys 1; SEQ ID NO:39), ΔR2-R21 (micro-dys 2; SEQ ID NO:40), and ΔR2-R21-H3 (micro-dys 3; SEQ ID NO:41); and Figure 27, which shows four 4 spectrin-like repeat constructs (the last 4 constructs in Figure 27). In light of the extensive disclosure of 4 spectrin-like (rod) repeats in the Chamberlain application, including Examples testing these constructs *in vivo* on dystrophic mouse models, it is clear that the Chamberlain Patent Pub is fully entitled to the priority date of the Chamberlain provisional for 4 rod repeat mini-dystropins.

## ii. Chamberlain Patent Pub Anticipates Exemplary Claim 1

The Chamberlain Pat Pub, based on the disclosure of the Chamberlain Provisional, fully anticipates Claim 1 of the Xiao Pat Pub. Claim 1 of the Xiao Patent Pub recites a nucleic acid sequence encoding a mini-dystropin peptide with the following four elements:

- (a) a N-terminal domain;
- (b) four to six rod repeats;
- (c) an HI domain of a dystrophin gene and an H4 domain of the dystrophin gene; and
- (d) a cysteine-rich domain.

The Chamberlain Provisional teaches nucleic acid sequences encoding mini-dystropins with the four recited elements.

As described above, the Chamberlain Provisional describes constructs with 4 rod repeats. For example, the last four constructs in Figure 27 shows such 4 rod repeats. These constructs are labeled: R4-R23 (micro-dys 1), R2-R21 (micro-dys 2), R2-R21-H3 (micro-dys 3), and R4-R23-71-78. Each of these four constructs contain an "H1 domain" and an "H4 domain" as recited in Claim 1. These four constructs also contain a "CR" (cystein-rich domain), as well as an N-terminal domain (labeled ABD1 for actin-binding domain, which is the N-terminal domain; see, e.g, SEQ ID NO:6).

The four elements in Claim 1 are also taught in additional locations throughout the Chamberlain Provisional (i.e. not just in Figure 27). For example, the Chamberlain specification teaches the use of an "actin-binding domain" (aka N-terminal domain) throughout the summary of the invention and gives SEQ ID NO:6 as an example of a 756 nucleic acid sequence that

encodes an actin-binding domain (N-terminal domain). Figures 12-14 depicting SEQ ID NOs:39-41 also teach 4 rod repeat constructs with N-terminal domains (actin-binding domains).

The Chamberlain Provisional also teaches the use of H1 and H4 in mini-dystrophins. For example, page 6 lines 15-26; page 9, lines 18-29; and Figures 12-14 depicting SEQ ID NOs:39-41 (that teach 4 rod repeat constructs containing hinges 1 and 4). Cysteine-rich domains are also taught on page 5, lines 23-27; in SEQ ID NO:35, and in Figures 12-14 (teaching the nucleic acid sequence of 4 rod repeat constructs with cystein-rich domains).

The last part of Claim 1 specifies that the various elements (e.g. N-terminals, rod repeats, and cystein-rich domains) can come from various sources such as dystrophin, modified dystrophin, utrophin, and spectrin. The Chamberlain Provisional not only teaches dystrophin, but also contains a section entitled "Variants and Homologs of Dystrophin" which teaches, for example, variants of dystrophin, and dystrophin homologs such as utrophin and alpha-actinin (see page 27-35).

In light of the teaching in the Chamberlain Provisional, it is clear that the Chamberlain Patent Pub anticipates exemplary Xiao Claim 1 under 35 USC 102(e). As such, allowed Xiao claims similar to or identical to this claim (that include the 4 rod repeats) should be withdrawn from issue as unpatentable over the Chamberlain Pat Pub.

# iii. Chamberlain Patent Pub Anticipates All Exemplary Claims that Include 4 Repeats Under 35 USC 102(e)

The remaining exemplary claims from the Xiao Patent Pub that include 4 rod repeats are also anticipated by the Chamberlain Patent Pub based on the disclosure in the Chamberlain Provisional. A claim by claim analysis is provided below, showing where support for each element is found in the Chamberlain Provisional. It is noted that the support provided in the Chamberlain Provisional is merely exemplary and not intended to be comprehensive (i.e. additional support for each element may also be found throughout the remainder of the Provisional Application):

Claim 2: requires that the mini-dystrophin further comprises at least 3 amino acids of a C-terminal domain of the dystrophin gene. Chamberlain Provisional - Figure 27 teaches the use of "CT" (C-terminal domain) as part of the 4 rod repeat constructs. C-terminal domains are also taught on page 8, lines 8-18; and SEQ ID NO:36.

Claim 3: essentially identical to Claim 1, but requires the nucleic acid sequence to be less than 5,000 nucleotides in length. Chamberlain Provisional - Page 4 teaches that the nucleic acid "is less than 5 kilo-bases in length" and Example 6 describes a four rod repeat construct, deleted for exons 71-78, with a total size of 4.7kb.

Claim 4: requires that the mini-dystrophin further comprise an H2 or H3. Chamberlain Provisional - Figure 27 teaches R2-R21-H3-Micro-Dys 3 that contains H1, H4 and further contains H3.

Claim 5: requires 4 rod repeats specifically. Chamberlain Provisional - See discussion above of extensive teaching of 4 rod repeats in Chamberlain Provisional.

Claim 11: nucleic acid sequence consists of SEQ ID NO:10, which is construct Δ3531 containing 4 rod repeats (R1, R22, R23, and R24; see Figure 1 of Xiao Pat Pub). Chamberlain Provisional - teaches construct R2-R21-Micro-Dys 2 that contains the exact 4 repeats (i.e R1, R22, R23, and R24), as well as the same hinges (H1 and H4), and the use of an N-terminal, cystein-rich, and C-terminal domains. The sequence for Micro-Dys 2 is provided in Figure 13, which is SEQ ID NO:40.

Claim 12: nucleic acid sequence consists of SEQ ID NO:12, which is construct Δ3510 containing 4 rod repeats (R1, R2, R23, and R24; see Figure 1 of Xiao Pat Pub). Chamberlain **Provisional** - teaches construct R2-R21-Micro-Dys 2 that contains the 3 of the four repeats in SEQ ID NO:12 (Micro-Dys 2 uses R22 instead of R2) Micro-Dys 2 uses the same hinges (H1 and H4), and the use of an N-terminal, cystein-rich, and C-terminal domains. The sequence for Micro-Dys 2 is provided in Figure 13, which is SEQ ID NO:40.

Claim 13: nucleic acid sequence consists of SEQ ID NO:14, which is construct Δ3447 containing 4 rod repeats (R1, R2, R3, and R24; see Figure 1 of Xiao Pat Pub). Chamberlain **Provisional** - teaches construct R4-R23-Micro-Dys 1 that contains the exact 4 repeats (i.e. R1, R2, R3, and R24), as well as the same hinges (H1 and H4), and the use of an N-terminal, cystein-rich, and C-terminal domains. The sequence for Micro-Dys 1 is provided in Figure 11, which is SEQ ID NO:39.

Claim 14: requires the nucleic acid sequence of Claim 1 linked to expression control elements in an AAV. Chamberlain Provisional - teaches the use of AAV vectors at pages 40-41 and Example 6, as well as the use of expression control elements at pages 7, lines 2-6, and pages 36-38, and Figures 36-37.

Claim 15: limits claim 14 by requiring MCK or CMV promoters. Chamberlain Provisional - teaches the use of MCK promoters at pages 7, lines 2-6, and pages 36-38, and Figures 36-37.

Claim 18: Method of using nucleic acid of Claim 1 attached to an expression control element in order to treat Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) or Becker muscular dystrophy (BMD). Chamberlain Provisional - Treating a subject with DMD or BMD is taught on page 8, lines 3-7 and Example 6.

- Claim 19: Limits Claim 18 by requiring the use of AAV. Chamberlain Provisional Example 6 which describes the use of a 4-repeat construct with AAV to treat DMD or BMD.
- Claim 20: Limits Claim 18 by requiring the use of a retrovirus. Chamberlain Provisional teaches the use of retroviruses on pages 41-42 under the heading "6. Retroviruses."
- Claim 21: Essentially repeats Claim 18, but requires that the nucleic acid sequence be less than 5,000 bases. Chamberlain Provisional Again, Example 6 describes the treatment of DMD or BMD with a construct that is 4.7 kb.
- Claim 22: Further limits Claim 21 by requiring the use of AAV. Chamberlain Provisional Example 6 uses AAV.
- Claim 23: Further limits Claim 21 by requiring the use of a retrovirus. Chamberlain **Provisional** teaches the use of retroviruses on pages 41-42 under the heading "6. Retroviruses."
- Claim 26: Dependent on Claim 11, further requiring an expression control element.

  Chamberlain Provisional see support for Claim 11 and discussion of support for control elements above.
- Claim 27: Dependent on Claim 12, further requiring an expression control element.

  Chamberlain Provisional see support for Claim 12 and discussion of support for control elements above.
- Claim 28: Dependent on Claim 13, further requiring an expression control element.

  Chamberlain Provisional see support for Claim 13 and discussion of support for control elements above.

In light of the teaching in the Chamberlain Provisional described above, it is clear that the Chamberlain Patent Pub anticipates all of the exemplary Xiao Claims that include a 4 repeat mini-dystrophin under 35 USC 102(e). As such, allowed Xiao claims similar to or identical to these claim (that include the 4 rod repeats) should be withdrawn from issue as unpatentable over the Chamberlain Pat Pub.

#### III. Withdrawal from Issuance Under 37 CFR 1.313

To the extent any of the Xiao claims that have been allowed include 4 repeat minidystrophins, these claims must be withdrawn from allowance. The Patent Office regulations specifically contemplate that an application may withdrawn after it has been allowed. In particular, 37 CFR 1.313, entitled "Withdrawal from issue" indicates that an Application "may be withdrawn from issue for further action at the initiative of the Office or upon petition by the Applicant." The wording of section 1.313(a) makes it clear that the Examiner can withdraw the Application for any reason. The wording of section 1.313(b) makes it clear that the Examiner can still withdraw the Application after the issue fee has been paid for a number of reasons, including: (1) Unpatentability of one or more claims; or (2) Interference.

While it is unknown by Protestors whether the issue fee has been paid (which is unlikely given that the Notice of Allowance was only mailed about 12 days ago), it is not relevant because this case should be withdrawn based on the unpatentability of any claims that encompass 4 repeat mini-dystrophins in light of the Chamberlain Pat Pub. It is also noted that, under MPEP 1308, even if the issue fee has been paid, an allowed Application:

"may be removed from the Office of Patent Publication, without it being withdrawn from issue under 37 CFR 1.313(b) to permit the Examiner to consider an information disclosure statement or whether one or more claims are unpatentable."

Therefore, at a minimum, Protestors urge the Examiner to request that the file be returned to the Examiner to consider the patentability of the claims in light of the Chamberlain Pat Pub, in the interest of not issuing an invalid patent. Furthermore, Protestors submit that any claims that encompass 4 rod repeats must cause the application to be withdrawn from issuance such that the claims can be rejected in light of the Chamberlain Patent Pub.

Finally, as noted above, a second reason an Application may be withdrawn from issue (even if the issue fee has been paid) is for an Interference. Protestors are currently prosecuting U.S. Application Ser. No. 10/149,736, which published as the Chamberlain Pat Pub. This Application is currently in active prosecution, with claims directed specifically to nucleic acid sequences encoding mini-dystrophins with 4 rod repeats. Prior to declaring an Interference, since the Chamberlain Application would be the senior party with respect to 4 repeat constructs, Protestors submit that the Examiner should reject any Xiao claims that include 4 repeat constructs. Only IF Xiao is able to demonstrate invention prior to the Chamberlain Provisional filing date would an Interference be possible.

#### Conclusion

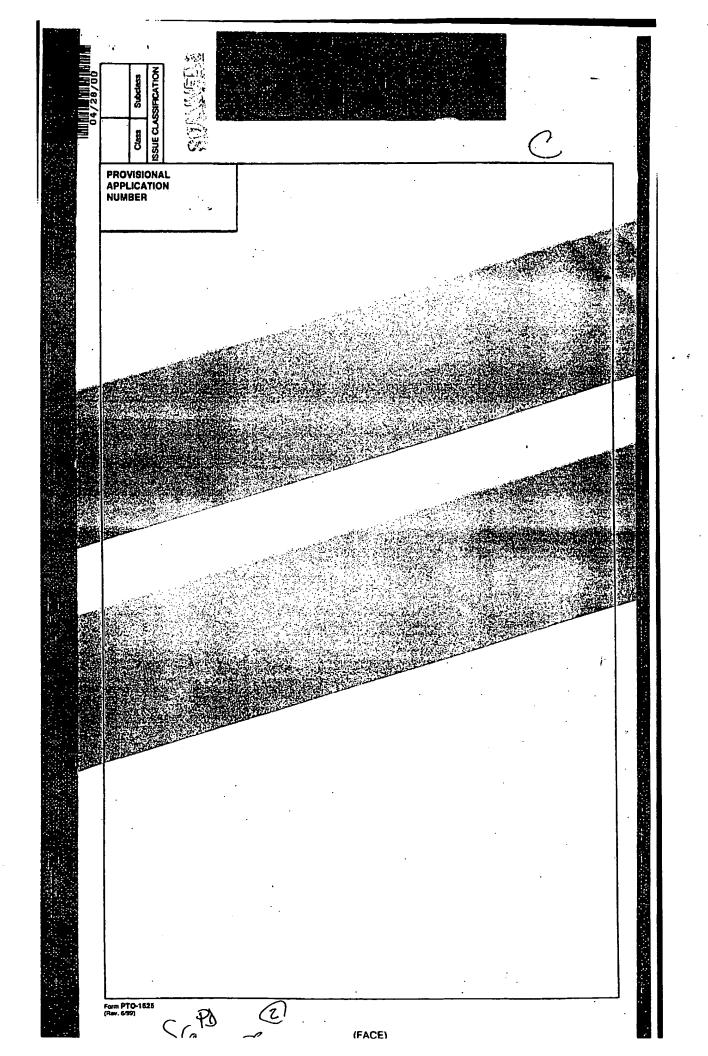
To the extent any of the allowed Xiao claims encompass 4 rod repeat mini-dystrophins, these claims must be withdrawn from issuance and rejected in light of the Chamberlain Patent Pub. Protestors submit that it would be unfair to the public to allow any 4 repeat encompassing Xiao claims to issue as these claims would be invalid in light of the Chamberlain Pat Pub.

Applicants note for the Examiner's convenience that a copy of this communication will be sent to Xiao's representative at the correspondence address listed on the cover of the Xiao Pat Pub, as well as to the Examiner handling the pending Chamberlain Application (with the next communication in that case).

Dated:	May 10, 2004

Jason R. Bond

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# UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE Patent and Trademark Office Address: COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS AND TRADEMARKS Weshington, D.C. 20231

SERIAL NUMBER 60/200,777	FILING DATE 04/28/2000 RULE	CLASS GRO		GROUP ART UNIT		TINU	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 4268	
APPLICANTS								
Xiao Xiao, Wext	Xiao Xiao, Wexford, PA;							
** CONTINUING DATA **********************************								
** FOREIGN APPLICATIONS ************************************								
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TITLE								
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# PROVISIONAL PATENT APPLICATION FOR:

Adeno-associated viral vectors carrying novel human mini-dystrophin genes

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Blue dye positive myofibers were observed under the fluorescent microscope with Rhodamine filters.

#### Abstract

The present invention provides a series of novel mini-dystrophin genes that retain the essential biological functions. The expression of the mini-dystrophin genes are under the control of a muscle-specific promoter or a non-muscle-specific promoter along with a small polyadenylation signal. The entire gene expression cassettes can be readily packaged into adeno-associated virus (AAV) vectors. Moreover, the present invention provides a method of treatment for Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) and Becker muscular dystrophy BMD), using the novel AAV vectors containing the mini-genes. These mini-dystrophin genes have been demonstrated by the inventor in a DMD mouse model *mdx* to be able to alleviate muscular dystrophic pathology and to result in normal myofiber morphology, histology and cell membrane integrity. Finally, the present invention further defines the minimal functional domains of dystrophin and provides ways to optimize and create new versions of mini-dystrophin genes.

#### TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention provides a series of novel mini-dystrophin genes that retain the essential biological functions. The expression of the mini-dystrophin genes are under the control of a muscle-specific promoter or a non-muscle-specific promter along with a small polyadenylation signal. The entire gene expression cassettes can be readily packaged into adeno-associated virus (AAV) vectors. Moreover, the present invention provides an method of treatment for Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) and Becker muscular dystrophy BMD) using the novel AAV vectors containing the mini-genes, which are demonstrated by the inventor in a DMD mouse model *mdx* to alleviate muscular dystrophic pathology and to result in normal myofiber morphology, histology and cell membrane integrity. Finally, the present invention further defines the minimal functional domains of dystrophin and provides ways to optimize and create new versions of mini-dystrophin genes.

#### BACKGROUND OF INVENTION

Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) is the most common and lethal genetic muscle disorder, caused by recessive mutations in dystrophin gene. [Koenig, M. et al. Cell 50, 509-517 (1987)]. One of every 3500 males suffers from DMD, yet no treatment is available. Genetic therapeutic approaches using primarily myoblast transplantation or adenovirus-mediated gene transfer, have met with little success. [Partridge, T. A. et al., Nature 337, 176-179 (1989); Acsadi, G. et al. Nature 352, 815-818 (1991); Ragot, T. et al. Nature 361, 647-650 (1993); and Gussoni, E., et al., Nature Med. 3, 970-977 (1997)]. Adeno-associated virus (AAV) vectors, although proven superior for muscle gene transfer, [Xiao, X. et al., Journal of Virology 70, 8098-8108 (1996)] are too small (5 kb) to package the dystrophin gene (14 kb cDNA).

Gene delivery is an important method for the treatment of acquired and inherited diseases. A number of viral based systems are being developed for gene transfer purposes. In particular, retroviruses are currently the most widely used viral vector system for gene delivery. Although retroviral systems are popular, they suffer from several drawbacks. Especially, retroviral particles are relatively labile and hence unstable. Therefore, purification of recombinant viruses can lead to significant loss in titer. Moreover, retroviruses have a limited host range and cannot integrate into nonreplicating cells. Accordingly, cells do not normally divide, such as mature muscle myofibers and neurons, or cells which replicate slowly, cannot be genetically altered using retroviral vectors unless stimulated to divide before infection. Furthermore, retroviruses are known to cause disease in certain animals, including humans, and thus pose a significant health risk to the subject transfected with a recombinant virus.

Adenovirus based systems have been developed for gene delivery in an attempt to overcome these problems. Human adenoviruses are double-stranded DNA viruses which enter cells by receptor-mediated endocytosis. These viruses are particularly well suited for gene transfer because they are easy to grow and manipulate and they exhibit a broad host range in vivo and in vitro. Despite these advantages, adenovirus vectors suffer from several drawbacks. For example, adenovirus vectors express proteins transiently because the transferred gene does not integrate into the chromosome of the target cell. Hence, as the cells divide, the transferred gene is lost. In this regard, such vectors are ineffective for long term gene therapy. Furthermore, adenovirus vectors express viral proteins that may elicit an immune response which may decrease the life of the transduced cell. This immune response may preclude subsequent treatments because humoral and/or T cell responses. Finally, Ad vectors can not efficiently infect mature muscle due to the inability to bypass the barrier of extracellular matrix.

Adeno-associatee virus (AAV), the only non-pathogenic viral vector currently available, has been successfully used to establish efficient and long-term gene expression in both dividing and non-dividing cells in vivo without significant immune response or toxicity [Samulski, R. J. et al Development of Human Gene Therapy 131-172, Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press, Cold Spring Harbor, (1999)]. Unlike other viral and non-viral vectors, AAV readily bypasses extracellular barriers in muscle due to its small particle size (20 nm), and it successfully transduces myofibers of various maturity. Currently, AAV vectors offer the best gene transfer efficiency and longevity among all viral and non-viral vectors tested for gene therapy in muscle tissues. This unparalleled efficiency and safety of the vector system have led to an increasing interest in AAV-mediated gene therapy for genetic muscle disorders as well as for metabolic diseases involving genes of smaller size (< 4.5 kb). [Kessler, P. D. et al. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 93, 14082-14087 (1996); Song, S. et al. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 95, 14384-14388 (1998); Herzog, R. W. et al. Nat Med 5, 56-63 (1999); and Xiao, X. et al. J. Virol. 74, 1436-1442 (2000)].

Previous attempts to generate mini-genes that were shorter than 1/2 of the full length dystrophin failed to preserve the essential protective functions. [Yuasa, K. et al., FEBS Lett 425, 329-336 (1998)]. Although the mini-genes contained both intact N- and C-terminal domains and 1 to 3 central rod repeats, they were functionally similar to a C-terminal dystrophin construct (Dp71), [Cox, G. A. et al., Nat Genet 8, 333-339 (1994); Greenberg, D. S. et al., Nat Genet 8, 340-344 (1994)], and thus sufficient to restore DAP complexes but insufficient to protect muscle from dystrophic pathology. However, the mini-dystrophin genes reported in the present invention accommodated at least 5 rod repeats (R1, R2, R22, R23 and R24) and two hinges (H1 and H4). Therefore we hypothesized that the length of the central rod domain is the most critical factor, based on the fact that a primary role of dystrophin is to crosslink the myofiber cytoskelton and plasma membrane and stabilize the structure during muscle contraction. If the dystrophin is too short to span the sliding distance between the cytoskeleton and plasma membrane during muscle contraction, the crosslink will be disrupted and the muscle membrane will become

unstable and prone to mechanical damages. To accommodate as many rod units in the central domain without exceeding the AAV vector packaging limit, we have for the first time deleted the entire C-terminus (819 bp) without sacrificing the primary functions of dystrophin. Our results indicate that 5 rods and 2 hinges provide sufficient length and flexibility for the central domain.

The most importance is that AAV is the best vector system currently available for muscle-based gene therapy. However, until this report AAV's utility has been precluded for DMD, the most common and lethal muscle disorders. Previously other viral and nonviral vectors, [Acsadi, G. et al. Nature 352, 815-818 (1991); Ragot, T. et al. Nature 361, 647-650 (1993)] as well as myoblast transplantation [Partridge, T. A. et al., Nature 337, 176-179 (1989); Gussoni, E. et al., Nature Med. 3, 970-977 (1997)] have been explored for DMD with limited success. Recent studies using stem-cell transplantation have offered a new hope for cell therapeutics of DMD. [Gussoni, E. et al. Nature 401, 390-394 (1999)]. The novel functional dystrophin genes reported here should also find their utilities in the stem-cell therapy after ex vivo gene transfer. Nevertheless, the primary advantage of AAV vector is its direct in vivo gene delivery such as intramuscular injections, or in vivo vector delivery through blood circulation [Greelish, J. P. et al. Nat Med 5, 439-443 (1999)]. Finally, using the AAV vector rather than the traditional transgenic mouse technology, we have provided a more convenient and less time-consuming method to further discern the dystrophin functional domains in vivo and to optimize the minigenes for DMD gene therapy.

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides the dystrophin gene which can be successfully reduced to approximately one third (1/3) of its 11 kb full-length coding sequence, without compromising essential functions in protecting muscles from dystrophic phenotypes. Moreover, the present invention provides AAV vectors carrying the mini-genes and capable of mediating efficient and stable correction of both biochemical and physiological defects in a major muscle group of a DMD animal model. Furthermore, the expression of the mini-dystrophin genes are controlled either by a muscle-specific promoter, or by a non-muscle-specific promoter along with a small polyadenylation signal. New development in systemic delivery of AAV vectors through the blood circulation should enable more widespread gene transfer in large groups of muscle for DMD gene therapy. Furthermore, the present invention provides a method that is more convenient and less time-consuming to discern the dystrophin functional domains in vivo and to optimize the mini-genes for DMD gene therapy.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

#### Figure 1. Construction of highly truncated mini-dystrophin genes.

Dystrophin has four major domains: the N-terminal domain (N), the cysteine-rich domain (CR), the C-terminal domain (CT) and the central rod domain, which contains 24 rod repeats (R) and 4 hinges (H). The mini-dystrophin genes were constructed by deleting a large portion of the central rods and hinges and nearly the entire CT domain (except the last 5 amino acids). The mini-dystrophin genes were subsequently cloned between an MCK (muscle-specific creatine kinase) promoter, or a CMV promoter, along with a small polyA sequence in AAV vectors.

Figure 2. Immunofluorescent (IF) analysis of the dystrophin and dystrophin-associated protein complexes in gastrocnemius muscle.

- a. Cryosections of mdx muscle at 3-months after treatment with construct MCK-3849 (A) or MCK-3990 (B) were IF stained with an antibody against dystrophin (Dys3, green color) and counter-stained for cell nuclei with DAPI (blue color). Photos were taken with a 4X microscope lens. Note that widespread mini-gene expression and healthy peripheral nucleation are evident.
- b. Cryosections of muscles from 15-week old normal C57/B10 mice, or mdx mice treated either with vector MCK-3849, MCK-3990 or MCK-4173, or untreated mdx mice, were IF stained with antibodies against dystrophin (1<sup>st</sup> row), or against α-sarcoglycan (2<sup>nd</sup> row), β-sarcoglycan (3<sup>rd</sup> row) and γ-sarcoglycan (4<sup>th</sup> row). Cryosections stained with anti-dystrophin antibody (1<sup>st</sup> row) were also counter-stained with DAPI (blue color) for cell nuclei. Photos were taken with a 20X microscope lens.

### Figure 3. In vivo myofiber plasma membrane integrity test.

At 15 hours after intravenous injection of Evans Blue dye, the gastrocnemius muscle either from 15-week old normal C57/B10 mice, from mdx mice treated with AAV vectors containing mini-genes Δ3849, Δ3990 or Δ4173, or from the untreated mdx mice were collected and cryosectioned. Dystrophin or mini-dystrophin expression was visualized by immunofluorescent staining (1<sup>st</sup> column, green color). The leaky myofibers were visualized by the uptake of Evans Blue dye showing red fluorescence (2<sup>nd</sup> column). Note the mutual exclusivity between dystrophin expression and Evans Blue dye uptake, when the two images were superimposed (3<sup>rd</sup> column). Photos were taken with a 10X microscope lens.

DNA Sequence ID No 1 to No 9:

Seq. ID No 1: Mini-dystrophin  $\Delta 4173$  It is a mini-dystrophin construct.

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a cat ttt cag tta cat cat cat a t gea cat at tech accaga te a g g teag tetag cat agg gat at g a g a a ct tettccceta agectegatte aagagetat gecta caca cagget gettat gte accaectet gaeceta cac gg agece atttended to be a constant of the ccette a cage att tgg a agete cet gaag acca agte att tgg cagt teat tgg a gag ag tgaag ta a acct tgg a cegt tall the control of the control otcaaa cag cittaga agaa gaat attatcg t gg cttctttct gct gag gac acatt gcaa gcac aa gg agaat t tctaa t g caa gcac aa gaat attatcg t gg cttctttct gct gag gac acatt gcaa gcac aa gg agaat t tctaa t g caa gcac aa gcac aa gaat attatcg t gg cttctttct gct gag gac acatt gcaa gcac aa gg agaat t tctaa t g caa gcac aa gcac aa gg agaat t tctaa t g caa gcac aa gcac aaaatattotacaattgggaagtaagotgattggaacaggaaaattatcagaagatgaagaaactgaagtacaagagcagat cctcttggacctgatcttgaagacctaaaacgccaagtacaacaacataaggtgcttcaagaagaactagaacaagaacaagtcagggtca attctctcactcacat ggtggtggtagttgatgaatctagtggagatcacgcaactgctgctttggaagcatagattactg caa cagit ccccctggacctggaa aagtticttgcctggcttacagaagctgaa accaactgccaatgtcctacaggatgctacccgtaaggaaaggctcctagaagactccaagggagtaaaagagctgatgaaacaatggcaagacc to caa aggtgaa attgaa agctcacaca agatgtttat cacaa acctggatgaa aa acagccaa aa aa atcctgaga tccctggaa accag agatccctggaa accaga agatccctggaa accag agatgaa accag aggttccgatgatgcagtcctgttacaaagacgtttggataacatgaacttcaagtggagtgaacttcggaaaaagtctcttacagctgaaagatgatgaattaagccggcaggcacctattggaggcgactttccagcagttcagaagcagaacgatgta cataggg cette a agaggga att gaaaacta aagaacct gtaat cat gagtae tett gagact gtae gaat att tet gaeact gagact gagacagagcagccittggaaggactagagaaactctaccaggagcccagagagctgcctcctgaggagagagcccagaatgtca ctcggcttctacgaaagcaggctgaggaggtcaatactgagtgggaaaaattgaacctgcactccgctgactggcagaga aaaatagatgagacccttgaaagactccaggaacttcaagaggccacggatgagctggacctcaagctgcacagctgaggtgatca agggatcct tggcagcccgtgggcgatctcct cattgactctcc aagatcacctcgagaa agtcaaggcacttcgaggagaaattgcgcctctgaaagagaacgtgagccacgtcaatgaccttgctcgccagcttaccactttgggcattcage to teace g tata accteage acteting a agac et gaa cace agat g gaa g et to the case of the case ofagt cagg cag ctg catga agc cca caggg act ttgg tccag catct cag cact ttcttccac gtctgtccaggg tccctggagagagccatctcgccaaacaaagtgccctactatatcaaccacgagactcaaacaacttgctgggaccatcccaaa

ttggtcaacgtccctctctgcgtggatatgtgtctgaactggctgctgaatgtttatgatacgggacgaacagggaggatccgtgtcctgtcttttaaaactggcatcatttccctgtgtaaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccttttcaagcacatttggaagacaagtacagataccattttcaagcacatttggaagacaagataccattttcaagcacatttggaagacaagataccattttcaagcacatttggaagacaagataccattttcaagcacatttggaagacaagataccattttcaagcacatttggaagacaagataccattttcaagcacatttggaagacaagataccattttcaagcacatttggaagacaagataccattttcaagcacatttggaagacaatttggaagacaagatacatttaccatttacaagcacatttggaagacaatttggaagacaatttggaagacaatttggaagacaatttggaagacaatttggaagacaatttggaagacaatttggaagacaatttggaagacaatttggaagacaatttggaagacaatttggaagacaatttggaagacaatttggaagacaagacaatttggaagacaaatttggaagacaatttggaang teg can a get can a can a get can a consider a consideration and the consideration-agagatcgaagcggccctcttcctagactggatgagactggaaccccagtccatggtgtggctgcccgtcctgcacagagtggctgctgcagaaactgccaaagcatcaggccaaatgtaacatctgcaaagagtgtccaatcattggattcaggtacaggagtetaaagcactttaattatgacatctgccaaagctgcttttttctggtcgagttgcaaaaggccataaaatgcacta $tcccatggtggaatattgcactccgactacatcag\dot{g}agaagatgttcgagactttgccaaggtactaaaaaacaaatttc\\$ gaac caa a aggtat tit gegaag cate coe gaat ggg ctacet gee agact get cit ag aggg ggacaa cat ggaag agga gaac aggg ggacaa cat ggaag gaac aggg ggacaa cat ggaag gaac aggg ggacaa cat ggaag ggaag agga ggaag ggactcccgacacaatgtag

Seq. ID No 4: AAV-MCK-Δ4173. It is an AAV vector containing a MCK promoter driving a mini-dystrophin gene connected to a small polyA signal.

TTGGCCACTCCCTCTCTGCGCGCTCGCTCGCTCACTGAGGCCGGGCGACCAAAGGTC
GCCCGACGCCCGGGCTTTGCCCG

GGCGGCCTCAGTGAGCGAGCGAGCGCGCAGAGAGGGAGTGGCCAACTCCATCACTA GGGGTTCCTAGATCTGAATTCGag

aaagagaagatgttcaaaagaaaacattcacaaaatgggtaaatgcacaattttctaagtttgggaagcagcatattgag

aanaggatccacaagagttcatgccctgaacaatgtcaacaaggcactgcgggttttgcagaacaataatgttgatttag tgaatattggaagtactgacatcgtagatggaaatcataaactgactcttggtttgatttggaatataatcctccactgg caggicaa aa aatgiaa t gaa aa aatat catgg c t g g att g caa caa accaa cag t gaa aa ag att c t c c t g a g c t g g g t c c g a g c t g c g c c a g c a g c c a g c atcatccatagtcataggccagacctatttgactggaatagtgtggtttgccagcagtcagccacacaacgactggaacatgcattcaacatcgccagatatcaattaggcatagagaaactactcgatcctgaagatgttgataccacctatccagataa gaagtccatcttaatgtacatcactcatcccaagttttgcctcaacaagtgagcattgaagccatccaggaagtggaaatgttgccaaggccacctaaagtgactaaagaagaacattttcagttacatcatcaaatgcactattctcaacagatc acggtcagtctagcacagggatatgagagaacttcttcccctaagcctcgattcaagagctatgcctacacacaggctgcttatgtcaccacctctgaccctacacggagcccatttccttcacagcatttggaagctcctgaagacaagtcatttggca atggaaaaacaaagcaatttacatagagttttaatggatctccagaatcagaaactgaaagagttgaatgactggctaacaaaaaçagaagaaagaacaaggaaaatggaggaagagcctcttggacctgatcttgaagacctaaaacgccaagtacaac gaatctagtggagatcacgcaactgctgctttggaagaacaacttaaggtattgggagatcgatgggcaaacatctgtagatggacagaagaccgctgggttcttttacaagacatccttctcaaatggcaacgtcttactgaagaacagtgccttttta gtg catgg ctttc agaa aa aa agaatg cagtga acca agattc acca cactgg cttt aa agatca aa atgaa atgtta t cacaca actgg cttt aa agatca aa atgaa atgtta t cacaca actgg cttt aa agatca aa atgaa atgtta t cacaca actgg cttt aa agatca aa atgaa atgtta t cacaca actgg cttt aa agatca aa atgaa atgtta t cacaca actgg cttt aa agatca aa atgtta t cacaca actgg cttt aa agatca actgg cttt actga ctt actagatettettteaacaetgaagaataagteagtgacceagaagaeggaageatggetggataaetttgeeeggtgttggg ataatttagtccaaaaacttgaaaagagtacagcacagactcatagattactgcaacagttccccctggacctggaaaag tttettgeetggettacagaagetgaaacaactgeeaatgteetacaggatgetaceegtaaggaaaggeteetagaaga ctccaagggagtaaaagagctgatgaaacaatggcaagacctccaaggtgaaattgaagctcacacagatgtttatcaca

acctggatgaaaacagccaaaaaatcctgagatccctggaaggttccgatgatgcagtcctgttacaaagacgtttggata a cat ga a ctt ca a g t g g a g t g a a c t t c g g a a a a 'a g t c t c t ca a c a t t a g g t c c c a t t t g g a a g c c a g t 'a c a g t c a g tttggaggcgactttccagcagttcagaagcagaacgatgtacatagggccttcaagagggaattgaaaactaaagaacct gta at cat gag act ctt gag act gta c gaa t at tt ct gac a gag cag cctt t gg a a gg a cta gag a a act ctac cag gag a consideration of the consideration of ${\tt gcccagagagatgcctcctgaggagagagacccagaatgtcactcggcttctacgaaagcaggctgaggaggtcaatactg}$ agtgggaaaaattgaacctgcactccgctgactggcagagaaaaatagatgagacccttgaaagactccaggaacttcaa gaggccacggatgagctggacctcaagctgcgccaagctgaggtgatcaaggggatcctggcagcccgtgggcgatctcctcattgactctctccaagatcacctcgagaaagtcaaggcacttcgaggagaaattgcgcctctgaaagagaacgtgagccacgt caatgacett gete gecagett accaett t gggeatte agete teacegt at a accteage actet ggaagacet ga acacca gatggaag cttct g cag gt gg ccg tcg ag gaccgag tcag gcag ctg cat gaag ccca cag gg acttt gg tccage at ct cage a cttle title cae gt ct gt ce agg gt ce ct gg gag agag ce at ct cg ce aaa caa ag t ge ce ta ct at a company of the company ot ca accac gagacte a aacca actt gct gggaccat ccca aa at gac a gagct ctac cag tott a gct gac ct gaa ta at a cag tott a gagacter accal gat a gat a gagacter accal gat a gagacter accal gat a gat

gtcagattctcagcttataggactgccatgaaactccgaagactgcagaaggccctttgcttggatctcttgagcctgtcagctgcatgtgatgccttggaccagcacaacctcaagcaaaatgaccagcccatggatatcctgcagattattaattgtt tggctgctgaatgtttatgatacgggacgaacagggaggatccgtgtcctgtcttttaaaactggcatcatttccctgtgtgggcetcettetgcatgattetatecaaattecaagacagttgggtgaagttgcatcetttggggggcagtaacattgag  ${\tt ccaagtgtccggagctgcttccaatttgctaataataagccagagatcgaagcggccctcttcctagactggatgagactgaagactgaagctgaagctgaagactgaagcagagactgaaga$ ggaaccccagtccatggtgtggctgcccgtcctgcacagagtggctgctgcagaaactgccaagcatcaggccaaatgtatttttttctggtcgagttgcaaaaggccataaaatgcactatcccatggtggaatattgcactccgactacatcaggaga agatgttcgagactttgccaaggtactaaaaaacaaatttcgaaccaaaaggtattttgcgaagcatccccgaatgggctacctgccagtgcagactgtcttagagggggacaacatggaaactcccgacacaatgtagtcgagaggcctaataaagagcCCCTCTC

TGCGCGCTCGCTCACTGAGGCCGCCCGGGCAAAGCCCGGGCGTCGGGCGACC
TTTGGTCGCCCGGCCTCAGTGAGC

GAGCGAGCGCGCAGAGAGGGAGTGGCCAA

Seq. ID No 5: AAV-MCK-Δ3990. It is an AAV vector containing a MCK promoter driving a mini-dystrophin gene connected to a small polyA signal

TTGGCCACTCCCTCTCTGCGCGCTCGCTCGCTCACTGAGGCCGGGCGACCAAAGGTC GCCCGACGCCCGGGCTTTGCCCG

GGCGGCCTCAGTGAGCGAGCGAGCGCGCAGAGAGGGAGTGGCCAACTCCATCACTA GGGGTTCCTAGATCTGAATTCGag

 $cttg catgcccactae {\tt gggtctaggctgcccatgtaaggaggcaaggcctggggacacccgagatgcctggttataatta}$ 

acceagacat gtggctgcccccccccccaacacctgctgcctgagcctcacccccaccccggtgcctgggtcttaggc

totgtacaccatggaggagaagctcgctctaaaaataaccctgtccctggtggatcccctgcatgcccaatcaaggctgt

gggggactgagggcaggctgtaacaggcttgggggccagggcttatacgtgcctgggactcccaaagtattactgttcca

tgttcccggcgaagggccagctgtcccccgccagctagactcagcacttagtttaggaaccagtgagcaagtcagccctt

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tgctgggaccatcccaaaatgacagagctctaccagtctttagctgacctgaataatgtcagattctcagcttataggacagattctcagcttataggacagattctcagattataggacagattctcagattataggacagattctcagattataggacagattctcagattataggacagattctcagattataggacagattctcagattataggacagattctcagattataggacagattctcagattataggacagattctcagattataggacagattctcagattataggacagattctcagattataggacagattctcagattataggacagattaggacagattataggacagattataggacagattataggacagattatgccatgaaactccgaagactgcagaaggccctttgcttggatctcttgagcctgtcagctgcatgtgatgccttggacc agcacaacct caagcaaa at gaccagcccat ggat at cct gcag at tatta at tgttt gaccact at ttat gaccgcct gaccact at the control of thegag caa agag cacaa caatt t gg t caa cgt ccct et ct gcg t gg at at gt ct gaa ct gg ct gct gaa t gt tt at gat account of the company of the cgggacgaacagggaggatccgtgtcctgtcttttaaaactggcatcatttccctgtgtaaagcacatttggaagacaagta cagata cotttt caag caag t g g caag t t caa cag g at titt g t g a cag g cag g c t g g g cot cott c t g cat g at tot the cat g at the cat g can g caatccaa attccaa gacagttgggtgaagttgcatcctttgggggcagtaacattgagccaagtgtccggagctgcttccaatttgctaataataagccagagatcgaagcggccctcttcctagactggatgagactggaaccccagtccatggtgtggcattggattcaggtacaggagtctaaagcactttaattatgacatctgccaaagctgctttttttctggtcgagttgcaaa aggecata a a at general consisting a contract consisting and at the contract consisting and at the contract ctactaanaancaaatttcgaaccaanaggtattttgcgaagcatccccgaatgggctacctgccagtgcagactgtctta

GCCGCCCGGGCAAAGCCCGGGCGTCGGGCGACCTTTGGTCGCCCGGCCTCAGTGAG CGAGCGAGCGCGCAGAGAGGGAGT

**GGCCAA** 

Seq. ID No 6: AAV-MCK-Δ3849. It is an AAV vector containing a MCK promoter driving a mini-dystrophin gene connected to a small polyA signal

TTGGCCACTCCCTCTCTGCGCGCTCGCTCGCTCACTGAGGCCGGGCGACCAAAGGTC GCCCGACGCCCGGGCTTTGCCCG

GGCGGCCTCAGTGAGCGAGCGCGCGCAGAGAGGGGAGTGGCCAACTCCATCACTA GGGGTTCCTAGATCTGAATTCGag

 $\underline{\tt gggggactgagggcaggctgtaacaggcttgggggccagggcttatacgtgcctgggactcccaaagtattactgttcca}$ 

tgttcccggcgaagggccagctgtcccccgccagctagactcagcacttagtttaggaaccagtgagcaagtcagccctttgaaagctcatctgctctcaggggcccctccctggggacagcccctcctggctagtcacaccctgtaggctcctctatat,aacctcttcagtgacctacaggatgggaggcgctcctagacctcctcgaaggcctgacagggcaaaaactgccaaaaga aaa aggatccacaagagttcatgccctgaacaatgtcaacaaggcactgcgggttttgcagaacaataatgttgatttagtga a tattgga a g tactga catcgt a gat a ga a a tcata a a ct gact ctt g g ttt g a ttt g g a a tata a tcct ccactg g a transfer of the tattga a tracaggtcaaaaatgtaatgaaaaatatcatggctggattgcaacaaaccaacagtgaaaagattctcctgagctgggtccg a ca at ca act cgt a attate ca cag gt ta at gt a at ca act teace accag ct gg tet gat gg ctt gat at get calculation and the second contract of the second contrgcattcaacatcgccagatatcaattaggcatagagaaactactcgatcctgaagatgttgataccacctatccagataagaagtc catctta at gta catcact catcact citic caagttitig cct caa caagtg ag cattgaag ccatca ag gaagtg gaagt gaagt catcact catca

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CGCTCGCTCACTGAGGCCGCCCGGGCAAAGCCCGGGCGTCGGGCGACCTTTG GTCGCCCGGCCTCAGTGAGCGAGC

GAGCGCGCAGAGAGGGAGTGGCCAA

Seq. ID No 7: AAV-CMV-Δ3990. It is an AAV vector containing a CMV promoter driving a mini-dystrophin gene connected to a small polyA signal

TTGGCCACTCCCTCTCTGCGCGCTCGCTCGCTCACTGAGGCCGGGCGACCAAAGGTC
GCCCGACGCCCGGGCTTTGCCCG

GGCGGCCTCAGTGAGCGAGCGCGCAGAGAGGGAGTGGCCAACTCCATCACTA GGGGTTCCTAGATCTGAATTCGGT

ATGTTCCCATAGTAACGCCAATAGGGACTTTCCATTGACGTCAATGGGTGGAGTATT
TACGGTAAACTGCCCACTTGGCA

GTACATCAAGTGTATCATATGCCAAGTACGCCCCCTATTGACGTCAATGACGGTAAA TGGCCCGCCTGGCATTATGCCCA

## GTACATGACCTTATGGGACTTTCCTACTTGGCAGTACATCTACGTATTAGTCATCGCT ATTACCATGGTGATGCGGTTTT

GGCAGTACATCAATGGGCGTGGATAGCGGTTTGACTCACGGGGATTTCCAAGTCTCC ACCCCATTGACGTCAATGGGAGT

TTGTTTTGGCACCAAAATCAACGGGACTTTCCAAAATGTCGTAACAACTCCGCCCCA
TTGACGCAAATGGGCGGTAGGCG

TGTACGGTGGGAGGTCTATATAAGCAGAGCTCGTTTAGTGAACCGTCAGATCGCCTG GAGACGCCATCCACGCTGTTTTG

ACCTCCATAGAAGACACCGGGACCGATCCAGCCTCCGGACTCTAGAGGATCCGGTACCgaAtittcaCCatgGtttggt

gggaagaagtagaggactgttatgaaagagaagatgttcaaaagaaaacattcacaaaatgggtaaatgcacaattttct

gacagggcaaaaactgccaaaagaaaaaggatccacaagagttcatgccctgaacaatgtcaacaaggcactgcgggttt

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agaggccacggatgagctggacctcaagctgcgccaagctgaggtgatcaaggggatcctggcagcccgtgggcgatctcctcattgactctctccaagatcacctcgagaaagtcaaggcacttcgaggagaaattgcgcctctgaaagagaacgtgagc $cacgic a at gaccitige tege cagetta ce actitigg geat teaget et eace gtata accite age acteting a agaccit \cdot the second experiment of the second exp$ gaacaccagatggaagcttctgcaggtggccgtcgaggaccgagtcaggcagctgcatgaagcccacagggactttggtc at caaccac gag act caa accaact t get ggg accat cccaa a at gac ag ag ctct accag t ctt t ag ct gac ct gaa taatg tc agattet caget tatagg act g ccat gaa act ccg a agact g cag a agg ccctt t g ctt g gate tett g ag cct g tatagg act g cag a agg ccctt t g ctt g gate to the tatagg act g cag agattet caget tatagg act g cag agattet cacagctg catgtg atgccttg gaccag cacaacct caag caaa at gaccag cccatgg at at cctg cag at tatta at tgter at the control of the cottgaccactatttatgaccgcctggagcaagagcacaacaatttggtcaacgtccctctctgcgtggatatgtgtctgaa ctggctgctgaatgtttatgatacgggacgaacagggaggatccgtgtcctgtcttttaaaactggcatcatttccctgtctgggcctccttctgcatgattctatccaaaattccaagacagttgggtgaagttgcatcctttggggggcagtaacattga $gcca a gtgtcc \ ggagctgcttcca at \ ttgcta a taataa gcca gagatcga a gccgccctcttcct \ agactggatga \ gaca \$ 

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tacctgccagtgcagactgtcttagagggggacaacatggaaactcccgacacaatgtagtcgagaggcctaataaagag

 ${\tt ctcagatgcatcgatcagatgtgttttttgtgtgaGATCTAGGAACCCCTAGTGATGGAGTTGGCCACT}\\ {\tt CCCTCT}$ 

CTGCGCGCTCGCTCACTGAGGCCGCCCGGGCAAAGCCCGGGCGTCGGGCGACCTTTGGTCGCCCGGCCTCAGTGAG

CGAGCGAGCGCCAGAGAGGGAGTGGCCAA

Seq. ID No 8: AAV-CMV-Δ3849. It is an AAV vector containing a CMV promoter driving a mini-dystrophin gene connected to a small polyA signal

TGGCCACTCCCTCTCTGCGCGCTCGCTCACTGAGGCCGGGCGACCAAAGGTCGCCGACGCCCGGGCTTTGCCCGG

GCGGCCTCAGTGAGCGAGCGAGCGCGCAGAGAGGGGAGTGGCCAACTCCATCACTAG GGGTTCCTAGATCTGAATTCGGTA CCCGTTACATAACTTACGGTAAATGGCCCGCCTGGCTGACCGCCCAACGACCCCCGC CCATTGACGTCAATAATGACGTA

TGTTCCCATAGTAACGCCAATAGGGACTTTCCATTGACGTCAATGGGTGGAGTATTT
ACGGTAAACTGCCCACTTGGCAG

TACATCAAGTGTATCATATGCCAAGTACGCCCCCTATTGACGTCAATGACGGTAAAT GGCCCGCCTGGCATTATGCCCAG

TACATGACCTTATGGGACTTTCCTACTTGGCAGTACATCTACGTATTAGTCATCGCTA
TTACCATGGTGATGCGGTTTTG

GCAGTACATCAATGGGCGTGGATAGCGGTTTGACTCACGGGGATTTCCAAGTCTCCA 
CCCCATTGACGTCAATGGGAGTT

TGTTTTGGCACCAAAATCAACGGGACTTTCCAAAATGTCGTAACAACTCCGCCCCAT TGACGCAAATGGGCGGTAGGCGT

GTACGGTGGGAGGTCTATATAAGCAGAGCTCGTTTAGTGAACCGTCAGATCGCCTGG
AGACGCCATCCACGCTGTTTTGA

CCTCCATAGAAGACACCGGGACCGATCCAGCCTCCGGACTCTAGAGGATCCGGTACt cgaAitttcaCCatgGtttggtg

ggaagaagtagaggactgttatgaaagagaagatgttcaaaagaaaacattcacaaaatgggtaaatgcacaattttcta

agtttgggaag cagcatattgagaacctcttcagtgacctacaggatgggaggcgcctcctagacctcctcgaaggcctgtttggaatataatcctccactggcaggtcaaaaatgtaatgaaaaatatcatggctggattgcaacaaaccaacagtgaa a agattctcctgagctgggtccgacaatcaactcgtaattatccacaggttaatgtaatcaacttcaccaccagetggtctgatggcctggctttgaatgctctcatccatagtcataggccagacctatttgactggaatagtgtggtttgccagcagtgttgataccacctatccagataagaagtccatcttaatgtacatcacatcactcttccaagttttgcctcaacaagtgagcattga agc catcc agga agtgga a at gttgc caa ggc caccta aagtga cta aagaa gaa catttl cagtta catcatcaaatgeactatteteaacagateaeggteagtetageacagggatatgagagaacttetteecetaageetegatteaag agct at gcctaca cacagg ctgct tat gtcaccacct ctgaccctacac gg agcccatt tcct tcacagc at ttggaagcccatt tcct tcacagcatt tggaagcccatt tcct tcacagcatt ttcctgaagacaagtcatttggcagttcattgatggagagtgaagtaaacctggaccgttatcaaacagctttagaagaag 

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GAGTTGGCCACTCCCTCTCTGCGCGCTCGCTCGCTCACTGAGGCCGCCCGGGCAAAG

TCGCCCGGCCTCAGTGAGCGAGCGAGCGCGCAGAGAGGGAGTGGCCAA

CCCGGGCGTCGGGCGACCTTTGG

Seq. ID No 9: AAV-E-CMV-Δ3849: It is an AAV vector containing a MCK enhancer with a CMV promoter driving a mini-dystrophin gene connected to a small polyA signal

TTGGCCACTCCCTCTCTGCGCGCTCGCTCACTGAGGCCGGGCGACCAAAGGTC GCCCGACGCCCGGGCTTTGCCCG

GGCGGCCTCAGTGAGCGAGCGCGCGCAGAGAGGGAGTGGCCAACTCCATCACTA GGGGTTCCTAGATCTGAATTCGGT

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 $ccatggaggagaagctcgctctaaaaaataaccctgtccctggtggatcGGTACCCGTTACATAACTTACGGTAAA\\ TGGCC$ 

CGCCTGGCTGACCGCCCAACGACCCCCGCCCATTGACGTCAATAATGACGTATGTTC
CCATAGTAACGCCAATAGGGACT

TTCCATTGACGTCAATGGGTGGAGTATTTACGGTAAACTGCCCACTTGGCAGTACAT CAAGTGTATCATATGCCAAGTAC

GCCCCTATTGACGTCAATGACGGTAAATGGCCCGCCTGGCATTATGCCCAGTACAT GACCTTATGGGACTTTCCTACTT

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 ${\tt GGCAGTACTACGTATTAGTCATCGCTATTACCATGGTGATGCGGTTTTGGCAGT}$   ${\tt ACATCAATGGGCGTGGATAGCGG}$ 

TCCAAAATGTCGTAACAACTCCGCCCCATTGACGCAAATGGGCGGTAGGCGTGTAC GGTGGGAGGTCTATATAAGCAGAG

CTCGTTTAGTGAACCGTCAGATCGCCTGGAGACGCCATCCACGCTGTTTTGACCTCC
ATAGAAGACACCGGGACCGATCC

AGCCTCCGGACTCTAGAGGATCCGGTACtcgaAttttcaCCatgGtttggtgggaagaagtagaggactgttat gaaaga

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GCTCGCTCACTGAGGCCGCCCGGGCAAAGCCCGGGCGTCGGGCGACCTTTGGTCGC CCGGCCTCAGTGAGCGAGCGAGCG

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## DETAILED DESCRIPTION AND PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS OF THE INVENTION

To explore the feasibility of using AAV vectors for DMD gene therapy, we have devised strategies to create novel truncated dystrophin genes, which are small enough to be packaged into AAV vectors, and yet retain the essential functions needed to protect muscle from the pathological symptoms.

## A. Definitions

In describing the present invention, the following terms will be employed, and are intended to be defined as indicated below.

"Gene transfer" or "gene delivery" refers to methods or systems for reliably inserting a particular nucleotide sequence (e.g., DNA) into targeted cells. Such methods preferably result in the integration of the transferred genetic material into the genome of target cells. Gene transfer provides a unique approach for the treatment of acquired and inherited diseases, and a number of systems have been developed in the art for gene transfer into mammalian cells. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,399,346.

By "vector" is meant any genetic element, such as a plasmid, phage, transposon, cosmid, chromosome, virus, virion, etc., which is capable of replication when associated with the proper control elements and which can transfer gene sequences between cells. Thus, the term includes cloning and expression vehicles, as well as viral vectors.

By an "AAV vector" is meant a vector derived from an adeno-associated virus serotype, including without limitation, AAV-1, AAV-2, AAV-3, AAV-4, AAV-5, AAVX7, etc. AAV

vectors can have one or more of the AAV wild-type genes deleted in whole or part, preferably the rep and/or cap genes, but retain functional flanking ITR sequences. AAV vectors can be constructed using recombinant techniques that are known in the art to include one or more heterologous nucleotide sequences flanked on both ends (5' and 3') with functional AAV ITRs. In the practice of the invention, an AAV vector can include at least one AAV ITR and a suitable promoter sequence positioned upstream of the heterologous nucleotide sequence and at least one AAV ITR positioned downstream of the heterologous sequence. A "recombinant AAV vector plasmid" refers to one type of recombinant AAV ector wherein the vector comprises a plasmid. As with AAV vectors in general, 5' and 3' ITRs flank the selected heterologous nucleotide sequence. AAV vectors can also include transcription sequences such as polyadenylation sites, as well as selectable markers or reporter genes, enhancer sequences, and other control elements which allow for the induction of transcription. Such control elements are described more fully below.

As used herein, the term "AAV virion" or "AAV particle" refers to a complete virus particle. An AAV virion may be a wild type AAV virus particle (comprising a linear, single-stranded AAV nucleic acid genome associated with an AAV capsid, i.e., a protein coat), or a recombinant AAV virus particle (described below). In this regard, single-stranded AAV nucleic acid molecules (either the sense/coding strand or the antisense/anticoding strand as those terms are generally defined) can be packaged into an AAV virion; both the sense and the antisense strands are equally infectious.

As used herein, the term "recombinant AAV virion", "recombinant AAV particle" or "rAAV" is defined as an infectious, replication-defective virus composed of an AAV protein shell encapsidating (i.e., surrounding with a protein coat) a heterologous nucleotide sequence, which in turn is flanked 5' and 3' by AAV ITRs. A number of techniques for constructing

recombinant AAV virions are known in the art. See, e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,173,414; International Publication Numbers WO 92/01070 (published 23 Jan. 1992) and WO 93/03769 (published 4 Mar. 1993); Lebkowski et al. (1988) Molec. Cell. Biol. 8:3988-3996; Vincent et al. (1990) Vaccines 90 (Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory Press); Carter, B.J. (1992) Current Opinion in Biotechnology 3:533-539; Muzyczka, N. (1992) Current Topics in Microbiol. and Immunol. 158:97-129; Kotin, R. M. (1994) Human Gene Therapy 5:793-801; Shelling and Smith (1994) Gene Therapy 1:165-169; and Zhou et al. (1994) J. Exp. Med. 179:1867-1875.

The term "mini-dystrophin gene" is used to refer to the novel dystrophin constructs created by extensive deletions in the central rod domain plus extensive deletion in the C-terminal domain of the human dystrophin cDNA. In addition, the mini-dystrophin genes also contain artificial DNA sequences surrounding the original protein translation initiation codon ATG. The artificial sequences enhances the mini-dystrophin protein synthesis. The mini-dystrophin genes are smaller than the 5-kilobase packaging limit of AAV viral vectors. And most importantly, the mini-dystrophin genes harbor biological functions that can protect the muscle from dystrophic pathology and symptoms.

The symbol "Δ" (delta) is a prefix for the mini-dystrophin genes that contain deletions as described above.

# **B.** General Methods

Dystrophin is an enormous rod-like protein(427 kDa) localized beneath the inner surface of muscle cell membrane. [Watkins, S. C. et al., *Nature* 333, 863-866 (1988)]. It functions through four major structural domains. The N-terminal domain binds to the F-actin of cytoskeletal structures, while the cysteine-rich (CR) domain along with the distal C-terminal

domain anchors to the cell membrane via dystrophin-associated protein (DAP) complexes, thus, dystrophin crosslinks and stabilizes the muscle cell membrane and cytoskeleton. The central rod domain contains 24 triple-helix rod repeats and 4 hinges. [Koenig, M. et al., J Biol Chem 265, 4560-4566 (1990)]. It presumably functions as a "shock absorber" during muscle contraction. Interestingly, a number of mild muscular dystrophy patients, although they endure large in-frame deletions in the central rod domain, suffer only slight symptoms. [England, S. B. et al. Nature 343, 180-182 (1990); Passos-Bueno, M. R. et al., Hum Mol Genet 3, 919-922 (1994); and Mirabella, M. et al. Neurology 51, 592-595 (1998)]. This phenomenon suggests that a major portion of the rod domain is dispensable. In addition, transgenic studies in mdx mice showed that two deletion mutants in C-terminus, one lacking exons 71-74 and the other lacking exons 75-78, displayed full functions in preventing dystrophic phenotypes. [Rafael, J. A. et al. Journal of Cell Biology 134, 93-102 (1996)]. These findings suggest that the distal C-terminal region (exons 71-74 and 75-78) may also be dispensable. In contrast, N-terminal deletions variably impair dystrophin functions. [Corrado, K. et al. J Cell Biol 134, 873-884 (1996)]. We have created by rational design several mini-genes, in each deleting up to 3/4 of the central rod domain (19 rods and 2 hinges) and nearly the entire distal C-terminal domain (exons 71-78) (Fig. 1). These minigenes have enabled us to re-examine a previous hypothesis that a dystrophin could not be made smaller than 50% of the full length without causing muscular dystrophies. Fanin, M. et al. Muscle Nerve 19, 1154-1160 (1996)]. These novel mini-dystrophin genes, representing only one third (1/3) of the 11 kb full-length dystrophin coding sequence, are significantly smaller than the 6.3 kb Becker-form mini-dystrophin [England, S. B. et al. Nature 343, 180-182 (1990)] that was previously widely used in transgenic studies and gene therapy studies. [Ragot, T. et al. Nature 361, 647-650 (1993); Cox, G. A. et al. Nature 364, 725-729 (1993); and Wells, D. J. et al. Hum Mol Genet 4, 1245-1250 (1995)]. To ensure sufficient physical flexibility of the protein, all of our mini-dystrophins still retain at least five rod repeats (R1, R2, R22, R23 & R24) and 2 hinges (H1 & H4) in the central rod domain (Fig. 1). Construct Δ4173 has an additional rod (R3), while A3990 has an additional hinge (H3) (Fig. 1).

To investigate the functionality of the novel mini-dystrophin constructs, it is essential to demonstrate that they can protect muscle from the dystrophic phenotype. The onset of the phenotype in *mdx* mice starts at around three weeks of age with massive waves of myofiber

degeneration/regeneration. Regenerated myofibers are characterized by the presence of central nuclei, while the myonuclei in normal myofibers are peripherally located. The presence of central nuclei is a primary pathological sign of muscular dystrophies. The absence of central nucleation after gene therapy would suggest that the therapy was successful. However even in healthy mice, a majority of the myonuclei remain centrally located after experiencing a transient pathology such as myotoxin treatment. [Martin, H. et al., Muscle Nerve 11, 588-596 (1988)]. Because adult mdx muscles already have extensive central nucleation, this makes it complex to evaluate the benefits of gene therapy by judging the status of myonuclei. Therefore, we chose to test the AAV mini-dystrophin constructs in young mdx mice (10-day old) before the onset of central nucleation, so that the therapeutic effects of the mini-genes can be evaluated with certainty. Furthermore, equally crucial is the alleviation of other pathological signs, including wide variation of myofiber diameters, round (non-polygonal) myofiber shapes in transverse sections, proliferation of connective tissues (fibrosis), and finally loss of muscle cell membrane integrity.

To investigate the therapeutic effects in max mice, we injected into the hindleg muscle (gastrocnemius) of 10-day old pups with the novel mini-dystrophin genes, which were packaged into AAV vectors containing an MCK (muscle-specific creatine kinase) promoter [Shield, M. A. et al., Mol Cell Biol 16, 5058-5068 (1996)] to ensure muscle-specific expression. Three months after vector injection, the muscles were collected to evaluate mini-dystrophin expression, as well as for biochemical restoration of the DAP complexes, which are absence due to the primary deficiency of dystrophin. Immunofluorescent staining on thin sections of AAV treated muscles, using an antibody (Dys3) specific to the human dystrophin N-terminal region, revealed widespread vector transduction and correct submembrane location of the mini-dystrophins in a majority of the myofibers, especially in muscles treated with vector AAV-MCK-3849 or AAV-MCK-3990 (Fig. 2a & 2b and Table 1). As expected, the equivalent muscle from the agematched healthy C57/B10 mice showed indistinguishable dystrophin staining pattern, when stained with an antibody (Dys2) that recognizes both mouse and human dystrophin C-terminal region. However, this antibody (Dys2) failed to stain the AAV treated mdx muscle (data not shown) due to deletion of this region in our mini-dystrophin genes, confirming the identity of the vector-derived transgene products. Consistently, the untreated mdx control muscle showed no

dystrophin staining (Fig. 2) except the very few somatic revertant myofibers recognized by Dys2 antibody. We next examined whether the mini-dystrophins were functional in restoring the missing DAP complexes, including the sarcoglycan complex on the myofiber membrane which is not found in untreated dystrophic muscle. Immunofluorescent staining using three antibodies against  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ , and  $\gamma$  sarcoglycans respectively, showed positive results in all of the consecutive thin sections adjacent to those stained with dystrophin antibodies (Fig. 2). These results provided evidence of biochemical functionality of the mini-dystrophins (lacking the entire distal C-terminal region) in interactions with the DAP complexes.

Histological examination of the AAV mini-dystrophin treated muscles showed nearly exclusive (~99%) peripheral nucleation in the mini-dystrophin positive myofibers, as revealed by dystrophin immunostaining and myonuclei counterstaining with DAPI (Fig. 2 and Table 1). The mutual exclusivity between mini-dystrophin expression and central nucleation in the vector treated mdx muscle precisely mirrors that of the normal muscle (Table 1). In addition, the myofibers positive for mini-dystrophin expression also exhibited consistent myofiber sizes and polygonal shapes indistinguishable from those of the normal muscles (Fig. 2). By contrast, the untreated mdx muscle showed extensive central nucleation (Table 1), with additional signs of dystrophic pathology including wide variation of myofiber sizes, round myofiber shapes, and fibrosis (Fig. 2). Hence, vector treatment eliminates dystrophic pathology and led to normal histology in terms of peripheral nucleation, consistent myofibre size and lack of fibrosis in the mini-dystrophin positive areas. These results unequivocally demonstrated the absence of muscle degeneration due to the therapeutic effects of the novel mini-dystrophins.

Plasma membrane damage and leakage in dystrophic muscle is a major physiological defect. In order to determine weather a functional mini-dystrophin would be effective in improving plasma membrane integrity of the dystrophic myofibers following AAV vector mediated gene therapy, muscle cell membrane integrity was examined using Evans Blue dye, a vital red-fluorescent dye that is excluded by the normal myofibers, but is taken up by the dystrophic myofibers with leaky cell membrane due to contractile damages. A previous study of mdx mice revealed that the apoptotic myonuclei were exclusively found in Evans Blue dye positive myofibers, correlating membrane leakage and muscle cell apoptosis. [Matsuda, R. et al.,

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J Biochem (Tokyo) 118, 959-964 (1995)]. In our experiments, the dye was administered into the tail vein of 15-week old vector-treated and untreated mdx mice as well as age-matched healthy mice. To induce mechanical stress to the muscle, the mice were allowed to exercise by continuous swimming for 20 minutes. Fifteen hours after dye administration, muscle samples were collected and examined for dystrophin expression along with Evans Blue dye uptake. Muscle from healthy mice revealed no uptake of the dye by the myofibers and uniform dystrophin staining across the muscle sections (Fig. 3, first row). The AAV vector treated mdx muscle showed results consistent with the normal muscle, thus demonstrating the minidystrophins were sufficient to prevent plasma membrane damage (Fig. 3, second to fourth rows). Dye uptake (red fluorescence) was found only in those myofibers which stained negative for mini-dystrophin and confined in the area not transduced by the AAV vectors (Fig. 3, second to fourth rows). By contrast, the untreated mdx muscle revealed no presence of dystrophin but extensive dye uptake (Fig. 3, last row). These results proved the physiological functionality of the novel mini-dystrophins in maintaining membrane integrity and protecting myofibers from mechanical damages by muscle contraction.

In summary, the present invention provides that the dystrophin gene can be successfully reduced to one third (1/3) of its 11 kb full-length coding sequence, without compromising essential functions in protecting muscles from dystrophic phenotypes. Moreover, the present invention provides AAV vectors carrying the mini-genes are capable of mediating efficient and stable correction of both biochemical and physiological defects in a major muscle group of a DMD animal model. Previous attempts to generate mini-genes that were shorter than 1/2 of the full length dystrophin failed to preserve the essential protective functions. [Yuasa, K. et al., FEBS Lett 425, 329-336 (1998)]. Although the mini-genes contained both intact N- and C-terminal domains and 1 to 3 central rod repeats, they were functionally similar to a C-terminal dystrophin construct (Dp71), [Cox, G. A. et al., Nat Genet 8, 333-339 (1994); Greenberg, D. S. et al., Nat Genet 8, 340-344 (1994)], and thus sufficient to restore DAP complexes but insufficient to protect muscle from dystrophic pathology. However, the mini-dystrophin genes reported here accommodated at least 5 rod repeats (R1, R2, R22, R23 and R24) and two hinges (H1 and H4). Therefore we hypothesized that the length of the central rod domain is the most

critical factor, based on the fact that a major role of dystrophin is to crosslink the myofiber cytoskelton and plasma membrane and stabilize the structure during muscle contraction. If the dystrophin is too short to span the sliding distance between the cytoskeleton and plasma membrane during muscle contraction, the crosslink will be disrupted and the muscle membrane will become unstable and prone to mechanical damages. To accommodate as many rod units in the central domain without exceeding the AAV vector packaging limit, we have for the first time deleted the entire C-terminus (819 bp) without sacrificing the primary functions of dystrophin. Our results indicate that 5 rods and 2 hinges seemed to provide sufficient length and flexibility for the central domain. This conclusion is supported by the observation that mini-genes  $\Delta 3849$  and  $\Delta 3990$  were equally functional in preventing the dystrophic phenotypes, although  $\Delta 3990$  has an extra hinge (H3). Similarly, mini-gene  $\Delta 4173$  has an extra rod (R3) but did not function better than mini-genes  $\Delta 3849$  or  $\Delta 3990$  (Table 1). In fact, because the entire AAV-MCK-4173 vector cassette is nearly 5.2 kb in length, larger than the 5 kb packaging limit, the infectivity of its viral particles was impaired leading to lower gene transfer efficiency (Fig. 3 and Table 1).

# **EXAMPLES**

# Example 1: Construction of mini-dystrophin genes and AAV vector production

Mini-dystrophin constructs were created mainly by PCR cloning method with Pfu polymerase (Stratagene, CA) from human dystrophin cDNA (GenBank # NM 004006). For consistency, the numbering of the nucleotide only includes the 11,058 bp dystrophin coding sequence. Mini-gene Δ 3849 contains nucleotides 1 to 1668, 8059 to 10227 and 11047 to 11058. Mini-gene Δ3990 contains nucleotides 1-1668, 7270-7410, 8059-10227 and 11047-11058. Mini-gene Δ4173 contains nucleotides 1-1992 and 8059-10227 and 11047-11058. The above constructs were subcloned into an AAV vector plasmid containing an MCK promoter<sup>23</sup> and a small polyA signal sequence (a gift from T. R. Flotte, University of Florida) to generate vector constructs AAV-MCK-3849, AAV-MCK-3990 and AAV-MCK-4173. AAV viral particles were produced

according to previously published methods. [Xiao, X. et al., Journal of Virology 72, 2224-2232 (1998)].

### Example 2. Animal and vector administration

All experiments involving animals were approved by the University of Pittsburgh Animal Care & Use Committee. The healthy mice C57/B10 and dystrophic mice mdx were purchased from The Jackson Laboratory (Bar Harbor, Maine). The 10-day old mdx pups were injected into the hindleg gastrocnemius muscle with 50  $\mu$ l (5 x 10<sup>10</sup> viral particles) of AAV-MCK-3849, AAV-MCK-3990 or AAV-MCK-4173. Three months after vector injection, muscle samples were collected for examination.

#### Example 3. Immunofluorescent staining

Muscle cryosections of 5 μm thickness were immunofluorescently stained with the Mouse-on-Mouse Kit from the Vector Laboritories (Burlingame, CA) according to the manufacturer's protocol, except that the cryosections were immediately treated with the blocking buffer without the fixation step. Monoclonal antibodies against dystrophin (NCL-Dys3, N-terminal-specific and human-specific; NCL-Dys2, C-terminal-specific), and antibodies against α-, β-, and γ-sarcoglycans (NCL-a-SARC, NCL-b-SARC and NCL-g-SARC) were purchased from Novocastra Laboratories Ltd (Burlingame, CA). Cell nuclei were counter-stained with 0.01% DAPI (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) for 10 minutes. Photographs were taken with a Nikon TE-300 fluorescent microscope.

In vivo myofiber plasma membrane integrity test: [Matsuda, R. et al., J Biochem (Tokyo) 118, 959-964 (1995)] Evans Blue dye (10 mg/ml PBS) was injected into the tail vein of 15-week old C57/B10 mice, mdx mice, and AAV vector-treated mdx mice at the dose of 0.1 mg/gram of body weight. Following dye injection, mice were allowed continuous swimming for 20 minutes. At 15 hours after Evans Blue injection, the mice were sacrificed and muscle were cryosectioned. Evans

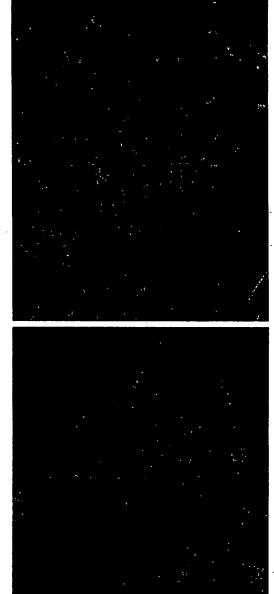
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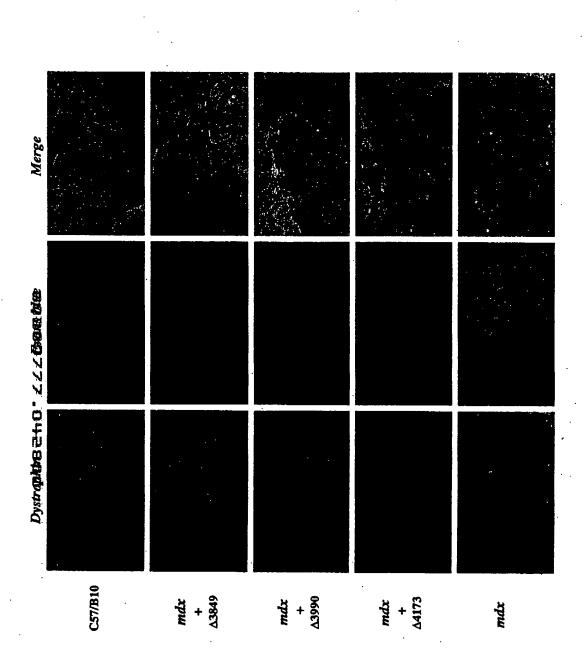
Table 1. In vivo AAV gene transfer efficiency and prevention of central nucleation

Animal* groups	· u	Age at Vector injection	months post injection	% Dystrophin positive fibers	% Central nuclei **
C57/B10	4	No injection	N/A	100	1.45 (56/3860)
mdx+A3849	4	10 days	en .	26%-88%	1.02 (72/7098)
<i>mdx</i> +∆3990	4	10 days	8	20%~80%	0.99 (56/5652)
mdx+∆4173	4	10 days	8	15%~25%	0.88 (41/4667)
mdx	4	No injection	N/A	<1%	75.4 (2382/3160)

Note: \* All animals were age-matched. N/A stands for not appliable.

\* \* All numbers were collected from dystrophin positive myofibers, except that in mdx mice which were not injected with AAV vectors.





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Human dystrophin coding sequence 11058bp

N - 19 R1 R2 R3 1 R4 R5 R8 R7 R8 R9 R10 R1 R12 R13 R14 R15 R16 R17 R18 R10 R20 R21 R22 R23 R24

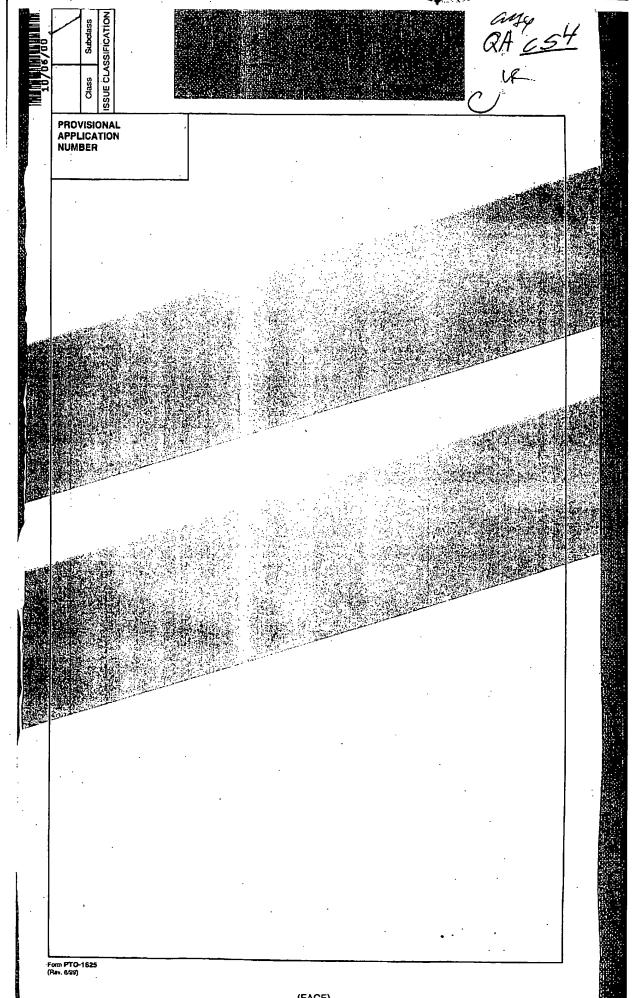
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# **ABSTRACT**

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for expressing minidystrophin peptides. In particular, the present invention provides compositions comprising nucleic acid sequences that are shorter than wild-type dystrophin cDNA and that express mini-dystrophin peptides that function in a similar manner as wildtype dystrophin proteins, and methods for expressing mini-dystrophin peptides in target cells. The present invention provides such shortened nucleic acid sequences in a variety of ways. For example, the present invention provides nucleic acid encoding only 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences (i.e. nucleic acid encoding an exact number of spectrin-like repeats that are multiples of 4). As wildtype dystrophin has 24 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences, providing nucleic acid encoding fewer numbers of repeats reduces the size of the dystrophin gene (e.g. allowing the nucleic acid sequence to fit into vectors with limited cloning capacity). Another example of such shortened nucleic acid sequences are those that lack at least a portion of the carboxy-terminal domain of wild-type dystrophin nucleic acid. A further example of such shortened nucleic acid sequences are those that lack at least a portion of the 3' untranslated region, or 5' unstranslated region, or both.

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# TRUNCATED DYSTROPHIN GENES

This invention was made with Government support under contract NIH R01AR40864-10. The government has certain rights in this invention.

### FIELD OF THE INVENTION

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The present invention relates to compositions and methods for expressing minidystrophin peptides. In particular, the present invention provides compositions comprising nucleic acid sequences that are shorter than wild-type dystrophin cDNA and that express mini-dystrophin peptides that function in a similar manner as wildtype dystrophin proteins, and methods for expressing mini-dystrophin peptides in target cells.

#### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

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Muscular dystrophy is a group of inherited disorders characterized by progressive muscle weakness and loss of muscle tissue. Muscular dystrophies includes many inherited disorders, including Becker's muscular dystrophy and Duchenne's muscular dystrophy, which are both caused by mutations in the dystrophin gene. Both of the disorders have similar symptoms, although Becker's muscular dystrophy is a slower progressing form of the disease. Duchenne's muscular dystrophy is a rapidly progressive form of muscular dystrophy.

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Both disorders are characterized by progressive muscle weakness of the legs and pelvis which is associated with a loss of muscle mass (wasting). Muscle weakness also occurs in the arms, neck, and other areas, but not as severely as in the lower half of the body. Calf muscles initially enlarge (an attempt by the body to compensate for loss of muscle strength), the enlarged muscle tissue is eventually replaced by fat and connective tissue (pseudohypertrophy). Muscle contractures occur in the legs and heels, causing inability to use the muscles because of shortening of muscle fibers and fibrosis of connective tissue. Bones develop abnormally, causing skeletal deformities of the chest and other areas. Cardiomyopathy occurs in almost all

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cases. Mental retardation may accompany the disorder but it is not inevitable and does not worsen as the disorder progresses. The cause of this impairment is unknown.

Becker's muscular dystrophy occurs in approximately 3 out of 100,000 people. Symptoms usually appear in men between the ages of 7 and 26. Women rarely develop symptoms. There is no known cure for Becker's muscular dystrophy. Treatment is aimed at control of symptoms to maximize the quality of life. Activity is encouraged. Inactivity (such as bedrest) can worsen the muscle disease. Physical therapy may be helpful to maintain muscle strength. Orthopedic appliances such as braces and wheelchairs may improve mobility and self-care. Becker's muscular dystrophy results in slowly progressive disability. A normal life span is possible; however, death usually occurs after age 40.

Duchenne's muscular dystrophy occurs in approximately 2 out of 10,000 people. Symptoms usually appear in males 1 to 6 years old. Females are carriers of the gene for this disorder but rarely develop symptoms. There is no known cure for Duchenne's muscular dystrophy. Treatment is aimed at control of symptoms to maximize the quality of life. Activity is encouraged. Inactivity (such as bedrest) can worsen the muscle disease. Physical therapy may be helpful to maintain muscle strength and function. Orthopedic appliances such as braces and wheelchairs may improve mobility and the ability for self-care. Duchenne's muscular dystrophy results in rapidly progressive disability. By age 10, braces may be required for walking, and by age 12, most patients are confined to a wheelchair. Bones develop abnormally, causing skeletal deformities of the chest and other areas. Muscular weakness and skeletal deformities contribute to frequent breathing disorders. Cardiomyopathy occurs in almost all cases. Intellectual impairment is common but is not inevitable and does not worsen as the disorder progresses. Death usually occurs by age 15, typically from respiratory (lung) disorders.

Although there are no available treatments for muscular dystrophy, the usefulness of gene replacement as therapy for the disease has been established in transgenic mouse models. Unfortunately, progress toward therapy for human patients has been limited by lack of a suitable technique for delivery of such vectors to large

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masses of muscle cells. What is needed in the art is a vector that can carry most of the dystrophin coding sequence, that can be cheaply produced in large quantities, that can be delivered to a large mass of muscle cells, and that provides stable expression of dystrophin after delivery.

# SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for expressing minidystrophin peptides. In particular, the present invention provides compositions comprising nucleic acid sequences that are shorter than full-length wild-type dystrophin cDNA and that express mini-dystrophin peptides that function in a similar manner as wild-type dystrophin proteins, and methods for expressing mini-dystrophin peptides in target cells. The present invention provides such shortened nucleic acid sequences in a variety of ways. For example, the present invention provides nucleic acids encoding only 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences (i.e. nucleic acids encoding an exact number of spectrin-like repeats that are multiples of 4). As wild-type dystrophin has 24 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences, providing nucleic acids encoding fewer numbers of repeats reduces the size of the dystrophin gene (e.g. allowing the nucleic acid sequence to fit into vectors with limited cloning capacity). Another example of such shortened nucleic acid sequences are those that lack at least a portion of the carboxy-terminal domain of wild-type dystrophin nucleic acid. A further example of such shortened nucleic acid sequences are those that lack at least a portion of the 3' untranslated region, or 5' unstranslated region, or both.

In certain embodiments, the present invention provides compositions comprising nucleic acid encoding a mini-dystrophin peptide, wherein the mini-dystrophin peptide comprises a spectrin-like repeat domain, and wherein the spectrin-like repeat domain consists of n spectrin-like repeats, wherein n is an even number less than 24. In some embodiments, n is 20 or less. In other embodiments, n is 16 or less. In particular embodiments, n is 12 or less. In additional embodiments, n is 8 or less. In preferred embodiments, n is 4. In some embodiments, the present invention provides compositions comprising nucleic acid encoding a mini-dystrophin peptide,

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wherein the mini-dystrophin peptide comprises a spectrin-like repeat domain, and wherein the spectrin-like repeat domain consists of n spectrin-like repeats, wherein n is 4, 8, 12, 16, or 20.

In certain embodiments, the mini-dystrophin peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model by at least approximately 10% of the wild type value. In other embodiments, the mini-dystrophin peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model by at least approximately 20% of the wild type value. In particular embodiments, the mini-dystrophin peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model by at least approximately 30% of the wild type value. In preferred embodiments, the mini-dystrophin peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model to a level similar to the wild-type value (e.g. ±4%). In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises at least 2 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences. In some embodiments, the spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences are precise spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid is less than 5 kilo-bases in length. In particular embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises viral DNA. In preferred embodiments, the viral DNA comprises adeno-associated viral DNA.

In certain embodiments, the present invention provides compositions comprising nucleic acid encoding a mini-dystrophin peptide, wherein the mini-dystrophin peptide comprises a spectrin-like repeat domain, and wherein the spectrin-like repeat domain consists of n spectrin-like repeats, wherein n is an even number less than 24; and wherein the nucleic acid comprises an actin-binding domain encoding sequence, a  $\beta$ -dystroglycan-binding domain encoding sequence, and at least 2 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises at least 4 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences.

In certain embodiments, the present invention provides compositions comprising nucleic acid, wherein the nucleic acid comprises at least 2 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences, and wherein the nucleic acid encodes a mini-dystrophin peptide comprising a spectrin-like repeat domain, wherein the spectrin-like repeat

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domain consists of n spectrin-like repeats, and wherein n is an even number less than 24. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises at least 4 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences.

In some embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises SEQ ID NO:39 (i.e. ΔR4-R23). In other embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises SEQ ID NO:40 (i.e. ΔR2-R21). In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises SEQ ID NO:41 (i.e. ΔR2-R21+H3). In still other embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises SEQ ID NO:42 (i.e. ΔH2-R19).

In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises an expression vector (e.g. plasmid, virus, etc). In some embodiments, the expression vector comprises viral DNA. In certain embodiments, the viral DNA comprises adeno-viral DNA. In some embodiments, the viral DNA comprises lentiviral DNA. In other embodiments, the viral DNA comprises helper-dependent adeno-viral DNA. In preferred embodiments, the viral DNA comprises adeno-associated viral DNA. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid is inserted in a virus (e.g. adeno-associated virus, adenovirus, helper-dependent adeno-associated virus, lentivirus).

In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises an actin-binding domain encoding sequence. In particular embodiments, the actin binding domain comprises at least a portion of SEQ ID NO:6 (e.g. 5%, 10%, 20%, 40%, 50%, or 75% of SEQ ID NO:6). In other embodiments, the actin binding domain comprises at least a portion of a homolog or mutated version of SEQ ID NO:6 (e.g. 5%, 10%, 20%, 40%, 50%, or 75% of a SEQ ID NO:6 homolog or mutated version of SEQ ID NO:6). In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises a β-dystroglycan binding domain. In certain embodiments, the β-dystroglycan binding domain comprises at least a portion of a dystrophin hinge 4 encoding sequence (e.g. the 3' 50% of SEQ ID NO:34), and at least a portion of dystrophin cysteine-rich domain encoding sequence (e.g. the 5' 75% of SEQ ID NO:35). In particular embodiments, at least a portion of hinge 4 is the WW domain (SEQ ID NO:45), or a homolog or mutation thereof.

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In particular embodiments, the spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences are selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:8-10, 12-27, and 29-33. In some embodiments, the spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences are selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:8-10, 12-27, and 29-33, and homologs or mutations of SEQ ID NOS:8-10, 12-27, and 29-33. In preferred embodiments, the spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences are selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:8-10 and 29-33. In some embodiments, the spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences are identical (e.g. all the sequences are SEQ ID NO:8). In preferred embodiments, the spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences are all different (e.g. the nucleic acid sequence has only 4 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences, and these 4 are: SEQ ID NO:8, SEQ ID NO:9, SEQ ID NO:10, and SEQ ID NO:33). In certain embodiments, nucleic acid sequence comprises at least one spectrin-like repeat encoding sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:8-10, and at least one spectrin-like repeat encoding sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:29-33.

In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises at least one dystrophin hinge region. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises at least one dystrophin hinge region selected from hinge region 1, hinge region 2, hinge region 3 and hinge region 4. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises at least one dystrophin hinge region selected from hinge region 1, hinge region 2, and hinge region 3. In particular embodiments, dystrophin hinge region 1 is SEQ ID NO:7, or a homolog (See, e.g. Fig. 11), or a mutant version thereof. In particular embodiments, dystrophin hinge region 2 is SEQ ID NO:11, or a homolog (See, e.g. Fig. 11), or a mutant version thereof. In certain embodiments, dystrophin hinge region 3 is SEQ ID NO:28, or a homolog (See, e.g. Fig. 11), or a mutant version thereof. In other embodiments, dystrophin hinge region 4 is SEQ ID NO:34, or a homolog (See, e.g. Fig. 11), or a mutant version thereof.

In some embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises at least a portion of wildtype dystrophin C-terminal protein. In other embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises at least a portion of the 5' untranslated region. In particular embodiments, the nucleic

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acid comprises at least a portion of the 3' untranslated region. In different embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence comprises regulatory sequences (e.g. MCK enhancer and promoter elements). In particular embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to regulatory sequences (e.g. MCK enhancer and promoter elements). In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence comprises a mutant muscle-specific enhancer region.

In particular embodiments, the nucleic acid has less than 75% of a wild type dystrophin 5' untranslated region. In other embodiments, the nucleic acid has less than 50% or 20% or 1% (e.g. 0, 1, 2 nucleotides from a wild type dystrophin 5' untranslated region). In particularly preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence does not contain any of the wild-type dystrophin 5' untranslated region. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid has less than 75% of a wild type dystrophin 3' untranslated region. In other embodiments, the nucleic acid has less than 50%, preferably less than 40%, more preferably less than 35% of a wild type dystrophin 3' untranslated region. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid does not contain a wild-type dystrophin 3' untranslated region (or, in some embodiments, any type of 3' untranslated region).

In particular embodiments, the mini-dystrophin peptide comprises a substantially deleted dystrophin C-terminal domain. In some embodiments, the mini-dystrophin peptide comprises less than 40% of wild type dystrophin C-terminal domain, preferably less than 30%, more preferably less than 20%, even more preferably less than 1%, and most preferably approximately 0% (e.g. 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 amino acids from the wild type dystrophin C-terminal domain). In some embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence comprises at least one intron sequence.

In some embodiments, the present invention provides methods for expressing a mini-dystrophin peptide in a target cell, comprising; a) providing; i) a vector comprising nucleic acid encoding a mini-dystrophin peptide, wherein the mini-dystrophin peptide comprises a spectrin-like repeat domain, and wherein the spectrin-like repeat domain consists of n spectrin-like repeats, wherein n is an even number less than 24, and ii) a target cell, and b) contacting the vector with the target cell

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under conditions such that the mini-dystrophin peptide is expressed in the target cells. In certain embodiments, the contacting comprises transfecting. In other embodiments, the target cell is a muscle cell. In particular embodiments, the target cell further comprises a subject (e.g. with Duchenne muscular dystrophy (DMD) or Becker muscular dystrophy (BMD)). In preferred embodiment, the mini-dystrophin peptide is expressed in the cells of a subject (e.g. such that symptoms of DMD or BMD are reduced or eliminated).

In particular embodiments, the present invention provides compositions comprising nucleic acid, wherein the nucleic acid encodes a mini-dystrophin peptide, and wherein the mini-dystrophin peptide comprises a substantially deleted dystrophin C-terminal domain. In certain embodiments, the substantially deleted dystrophin C-terminal domain is less than 40% of a wild type dystrophin C-terminal domain. In other embodiments, the substantially deleted dystrophin C-terminal domain is less than 30%, 20%, or 1% of a wild type dystrophin C-terminal domain. In preferred embodiments, the substantially deleted dystrophin C-terminal domain is approximately 0% of a wild type dystrophin C-terminal domain. In certain embodiments, the minidystrophin peptide does not contain any portion of the wild type dystrophin C-terminal domain (i.e. it is completely deleted).

In certain embodiments, the mini-dystrophin peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model by at least 10% of the wild type value. In other embodiments, the mini-dystrophin peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model by at least 20% of the wild type value. In particular embodiments, the mini-dystrophin-peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model by at least 30% of the wild type value. In preferred embodiments, the mini-dystrophin peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model to a level similar to the wild-type value (e.g. ±4%).

In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises an expression vector (e.g. plasmid, virus, etc). In some embodiments, the expression vector comprises viral DNA. In certain embodiments, the viral DNA comprises adeno-viral DNA. In some

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embodiments, the viral DNA comprises leniviral DNA. In other embodiments, the viral DNA comprises helper-dependent adeno-viral DNA. In preferred embodiments, the viral DNA comprises adeno-associated viral DNA. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid is inserted in a virus (e.g. adeno-associated virus, adenovirus, helper-dependent adeno-associated virus, lentivirus).

In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises an actin-binding domain encoding sequence. In particular embodiments, the actin binding domain comprises at least a portion of SEQ ID NO:6 (e.g. 5%, 10%, 20%, 40%, 50%, or 75% of SEQ ID NO:6). In other embodiments, the actin binding domain comprises at least a portion of a homolog or mutated version of SEQ ID NO:6 (e.g. 5%, 10%, 20%, 40%, 50%, or 75% of a SEQ ID NO:6 homolog or mutated version of SEQ ID NO:6). In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises a β-dystroglycan binding domain. In certain embodiments, the β-dystroglycan binding domain comprises at least a portion of a dystrophin hinge 4 encoding sequence (e.g. the 3' 50% of SEQ ID NO:34), and at least a portion of dystrophin cysteine-rich domain encoding sequence (e.g. the 5' 75% of SEQ ID NO:35). In particular embodiments, at least a portion of hinge 4 is the WW domain (SEQ ID NO:45), or a homolog or mutation thereof.

In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises at least one dystrophin hinge region. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises at least one dystrophin hinge region selected from hinge region 1, hinge region 2, hinge region 3 and hinge region 4. In some embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises at least one dystrophin hinge region selected from hinge region 1, hinge region 2, and hinge region 3. In particular embodiments, dystrophin hinge region 1 is SEQ ID NO:7, or a homolog (See, e.g. Fig. 11), or a mutant version thereof. In particular embodiments, dystrophin hinge region 2 is SEQ ID NO:11, or a homolog (See, e.g. Fig. 11), or a mutant version thereof. In certain embodiments, dystrophin hinge region 3 is SEQ ID NO:28, or a homolog (See, e.g. Fig. 11), or a mutant version thereof. In other embodiments, dystrophin hinge region 4 is SEQ ID NO:34, or a homolog (See, e.g. Fig. 11), or a mutant version thereof.

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In other embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises at least a portion of the 5' untranslated region. In particular embodiments, the nucleic acid comprises at least a portion of the 3' untranslated region. In different embodiment, the nucleic acid sequence comprises regulatory sequences (e.g. MCK enhancer and promoter elements). In particular embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence is operably linked to regulatory sequences (e.g. MCK enhancer and promoter elements). In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence comprises a mutant muscle-specific enhancer region.

In particular embodiments, the nucleic acid contains less that 75% of a wild type dystrophin 5' untranslated region. In other embodiments, the nucleic acid contains less than 50% or 20% or 1% (e.g. 0, 1, 2 nucleotides from a wild type dystrophin 5' untranslated region). In particularly preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid sequence does not contain any of the wild-type dystrophin 5' untranslated region. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid has less than 75% of a wild type dystrophin 3' untranslated region. In other embodiments, the nucleic acid has less than 50%, preferably less than 40%, more preferably less than 35% of a wild type dystrophin 3' untranslated region. In certain embodiments, the nucleic acid does not contain a wild-type dystrophin 3' untranslated region (or, in some embodiments, any type of 3' untranslated region).

In some embodiments, the present invention provides methods for expressing a mini-dystrophin peptide in a target cell, comprising, a) providing, i) a vector comprising nucleic acid, wherein the nucleic acid encodes a mini-dystrophin peptide comprising a substantially deleted dystrophin C-terminal domain, and ii) a target cell, and b) contacting the vector with the target cell under conditions such that the mini-dystrophin peptide is expressed in the target cells. In certain embodiments, the contacting comprises transfecting. In other embodiments, the target cell is a muscle cell.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figure 1 shows the nucleic acid sequence for wild-type human dystrophin cDNA.

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Figure 2 shows the nucleic acid sequence for wild-type mouse dystrophin cDNA.

Figure 3 shows the nucleic acid sequence for wild-type human utrophin cDNA.

Figure 4 shows the nucleic acid sequence for wild-type mouse utrophin cDNA

Figure 5 shows various domains of the nucleic acid sequence for wild-type

human dystrophin cDNA.

Figure 6 shows various domains of the nucleic acid sequence for wild-type human dystrophin cDNA.

Figure 7 shows various domains of the nucleic acid sequence for wild-type human dystrophin cDNA.

Figure 8 shows various domains of the nucleic acid sequence for wild-type human dystrophin cDNA.

Figure 9 shows various domains of the nucleic acid sequence for wild-type human dystrophin cDNA.

Figure 10 shows the 3' UTR domain nucleic acid sequence for wild-type human dystrophin cDNA.

Figure 11 shows a sequence alignment between wild-type human dystrophin cDNA and wild-type mouse dystrophin cDNA. The various domains in the human dystrophin sequence have spaces between them with the ends highlighted in bold. In this regard, homologous sequences for various domains in the mouse cDNA sequence are seen.

Figure 12 shows the nucleic acid sequence for  $\Delta R4$ -R23, a nucleic acid sequence encoding a mini-dystrophin peptide.

Figure 13 shows the nucleic acid sequence for  $\Delta$ R2-R21, a nucleic acid sequence encoding a mini-dystrophin peptide.

Figure 14 shows the nucleic acid sequence for  $\Delta R2-R21+H3$ , a nucleic acid sequence encoding a mini-dystrophin peptide.

Figure 15 shows the nucleic acid sequence for  $\Delta$ H2-R19, a nucleic acid sequence encoding a mini-dystrophin peptide.

- 11 -

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Figure 16 shows the complete cDNA sequence for human skeletal muscle alpha actinin.

Figure 17 shows the nucleic acid sequence for  $\Delta$ R9-R16, a nucleic acid sequence encoding a mini-dystrophin peptide.

Figure 18 shows the nucleic acid sequence for the WW domain.

Figure 19 shows various transgenic expression constructs tested in Example 1.

Figure 20 shows the contractile properties of EDL, soleus, and diaphragm muscles in wild-type, mdx, and dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  mice.

Figure 21 show the nucleic acid sequence for pBSX.

Figure 22 shows a restriction map for pBSX.

Figure 23 shows the 'full-length' HDMD sequence.

Figure 24 shows the cloning procedure for AR4-R23.

Figure 25 shows the cloning procedure for  $\Delta R2-R21+H3$ .

Figure 26 shows the cloning procedure for  $\Delta R2$ -R21.

Figure 27 shows a schematic illustration of the domains encoded by the truncated and full-length dystrophins sequences tested in Example 5.

Figure 28 is a graph showing the percentage of myofibers in quadricep muscles of 3 month old mice that display centrally-located nuclei in the indicated strains of transgenic mice.

Figure 29 shows graphs depicting the force generating capacity in diaphragm (A) or EDL (B) muscles of the indicated strains of dystrophin transgenic *mdx* mice and control mice.

Figure 30 shows a graph depicting the force generating capacity in EDL (A) or diaphragm (B) muscles of the indicated strains of dystrophin transgenic mdx mice and control mice.

Figure 31 is a graph showing the percentage of force generating capacity lost after 1 or 2 lengthening contractions of the tibialis anterior muscle of the indicated strains of dystrophin transgenic mdx mice and control mice.

- 12 -

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Figure 32 is a graph showing the total distance run on a treadmill by animals from the indicated strains of dystrophin transgenic mdx mice and control mice.

Figure 33 shows a graph depicting the total body mass (A) and mass of the tibialis anterior muscle (B) of the indicated strains of dystrophin transgenic mdx mice and control mice.

Figure 34 is a schematic illustration of the structure of a microdystrophin expression cassette inserted into an adeno-associated viral vector.

Figure 35 is a schematic illustration of the structure of plasmid pTZ19R (top) and the sequence of the multiple cloning site in the vector (bottom).

Figure 36 shows the nucleic acid sequence of various MCK enhancer regions (wild-type and mutant).

Figure 37 shows the nucleic acid sequence of various MCK promoter regions. Figure 38 shows a comparison between domains in dystrophin and utrophin.

# **DEFINITIONS**

To facilitate an understanding of the present invention, a number of terms and phrases are defined below:

As used herein, the term "measurable muscle values" refers to measurements of dystrophic symptoms (e.g. fibrosis, an increased proportion of centrally located nuclei, reduced force generation by skeletal muscle, etc.) in an animal. These measurements may be taken, for example, to determine the wild-type value (i.e. the value in a control animal), to determine the value in a DMD (Duchenne muscular dystrophy) animal model (e.g. in an mdx mouse model), and to determine the value in a DMD animal model expressing the mini-dystrophin peptides of the present invention. Various assays may be employed to determine measurable muscle values in an animal including, but not limited to, assays measuring fibrosis, phagocytic infiltration of muscle tissue, variation in myofiber size, an increased proportion of myofibers with centrally located nuclei, elevated serum levels of muscle pyruvate kinase, contractile

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properties assays, DAP (dystrophin associated protein) assays, susceptibility to contraction induced injuries and measured force assays (See Examples 1 and 4).

As used herein, the term "mini-dystrophin peptide" refers to a peptide that is smaller in size than the full-length wild-type dystrophin peptide, and that is capable of altering (increasing or decreasing) a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model by at least approximately 10% such that the value is closer to the wild-type value (e.g. a mdx mouse has a measurable muscle value that is 50% of the wild-type value, and this value is increased to at least 60% of the wild-type value; or a mdx mouse has a measurable muscle value that is 150% of the wild-type value, and this value is decreased to at most 140% of the wild-type value). In some embodiments, the mini-dystrophin-peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model by at least approximately 20% of the wild type value. In certain embodiments, the mini-dystrophin-peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model by at least approximately 30% of the wild type value. In preferred embodiments, the mini-dystrophin peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model to a level similar to the wild-type value (e.g. ±4%).

As used herein, the term "wild-type dystrophin cysteine-rich domain" refers to a peptide encoded by the nucleic acid sequences in SEQ ID NO:35 (e.g. in human), as well as wild type peptide homologs encoded by nucleic acid homologs of SEQ ID NO:35 (See, Fig. 11).

As used herein, the term "wild type dystrophin C-terminal domain" refers to a peptide encoded by the nucleic acid sequences in SEQ ID NO:36 (e.g. in human), as well as wild type peptide homologs encoded by nucleic acid homologs of SEQ ID NO:36 (See, Fig. 11).

As used herein, the term "mini-dystrophin peptide comprising a substantially deleted dystrophin C-terminal domain" refers to a mini-dystrophin peptide that has less than 45% of a wild type dystrophin C-terminal domain. In some embodiments, the mini-dystrophin peptide comprises less than 40% of wild type dystrophin C-terminal

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domain, preferably less than 30%, more preferably less than 20%, even more preferably less than 1%, and most preferably approximately 0% (e.g. 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 amino acids from the wild type dystrophin C-terminal domain). The construction of mini-dystrophin peptides with a substantially deleted dystrophin C-terminal domain may be accomplished, for example, by deleting all or a portion of SEQ ID NO:36 from human dystrophin SEQ ID NO:1 (See, e.g. Example 3C).

As used herein, the term "wild type dystrophin 5' untranslated region" refers to the nucleic acid sequence at the very 5' end of a wild type dystrophin nucleic acid sequence (e.g. SEQ ID NOS:1 and 2) that immediately precedes the amino acid coding regions. For example, for human dystrophin, SEQ ID NO:5 (the first 208 bases) is the 5' untranslated region (a homolog in mouse may be seen in Fig. 11).

As used herein, the term "wild type dystrophin 3' untranslated region" refers to the nucleic acid sequence at the very 3' end of a wild type dystrophin nucleic acid sequence (e.g. SEQ ID NOS:1 and 2) that immediately proceeds the amino acid coding regions. For example, for human dystrophin, SEQ ID NO:38 (the last 2690 bases of the human dystrophin gene) is the 3' untranslated region (a homolog in mouse may be seen in Fig. 11).

As used herein, the term "actin-binding domain encoding sequence" refers to the portion of a dystrophin nucleic sequence that encodes a peptide-domain capable of binding actin in vitro (e.g. SEQ ID NO:6), as well as homologs (See, Fig. 11), conservative mutations, and truncations of such sequences that encode peptide-domains that are capable of binding actin in vivo. Determining whether a particular nucleic acid sequence encodes a peptide-domain (e.g. homolog, mutation, or truncation of SEQ ID NO:6) that will bind actin in vitro may be performed, for example, by screening the ability of the peptide-domain to bind actin in vitro in a simple actin binding assay (See, Corrado et al., FEBS Letters, 344:255-260 [1994], describing the expression of candidate dystrophin peptides as fusion proteins, absorbing F-actin on to microtiter plates, incubating the candidate peptides in the F-actin coated microtiter

plates, washing the plates, adding anti-fusion protein rabbit antibody, and adding an anti-rabbit antibody conjugated to a detectable marker).

As used herein, the term "\beta-dystroglycan-binding domain encoding sequence" refers to the portion of a dystrophin nucleic sequence that encodes a peptide-domain capable of binding β-dystroglycan in vivo (e.g. SEQ ID NOs:34 and 35), as well as homologs (See, Fig. 11), conservative mutations, and truncations of such sequences that encode peptide-domains that are capable of binding \beta-dystroglycan in vivo. In preferred embodiments, the  $\beta$ -dystroglycan-binding domain encoding sequence includes at least a portion of a hinge 4 encoding region (e.g. SEQ ID NO:45, the WW domain) and at least a portion of a wild-type dystrophin cysteine-rich domain (e.g. at least a portion of SEQ ID NO:35) (See, e.g. Jung et al., JBC, 270 (45):27305 [1995]). Determining whether a particular nucleic acid sequence encodes a peptide-domain (e.g. homolog, mutation, or truncation) that will bind  $\beta$ -dystroglycan in vivo may be performed, for example, by first screening the ability of the peptide-domain to bind βdystroglycan in vitro in a simple β-dystroglycan binding assay (See, Jung et al., pg 27306 - constructing peptide-domain dystrophin-GST fusion peptides and radioactively labelled β-dystroglycan, immobilizing the fusion proteins on glutathione-agarose beads, incubating the beads with the radioactively labelled β-dystroglycan, pelleting the beads, washing the beads, and resolving the sample on an SDS-polyacrylamide gel, staining with Coomasie blue, exposing to film, and quantifying the amount of radioactivity present). Nucleic acid sequences found to express peptides capable of binding β-dystroglycan in such assays may then, for example, be tested in vivo by transfecting a cell line (e.g., COS cells) with two expression vectors, one expressing the dystroglycan peptide and the other expressing the candidate peptide domain (as a fusion protein). After culturing the cells, the protein is then extracted and a coimmunoprecipitation is performed for one of the proteins, followed by a Western blot for the other.

As used herein, the term "spectrin-like repeats" refers to peptides composed of approximately 100 amino acids that are responsible for the rod-like shape of many

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structural proteins including, but not limited to, dystrophin, utrophin, fodrin, alphaactin, and spectrin, when the spectrin-like repeats are present in multiple copies (e.g. dystrophin-24, utrophin-22, alpha-actin-4, spectrin-16, ect). Spectrin-like repeats also refers to mutations of these natural peptides, such as conservative changes in amino acid sequence, as well as the addition or deletion of up to 5 amino acids to/from the end of a spectrin-like repeat. Spectrin-like repeats includes 'precise spectrin-like repeats' (see below). Examples of spectrin-like repeats include, but are not limited to, peptides encoded by nucleic acid sequences found in wild-type human dystrophin (e.g. SEO ID NOS:8-10, 12-27, and 29-33).

As used herein, the term "spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences" refers to nucleic acid sequences encoding spectrin-like repeat peptides. This term includes natural and synthetic nucleic acid sequences encoding the spectrin-like repeats (e.g. both the naturally occurring and mutated spectrin-like repeat peptides). Examples of spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences include, but are not limited to, SEQ ID NOS:8-10, 12-27, and 29-33.

As used herein, the term "precise spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences" refers to nucleic acid sequences encoding spectrin-like repeat peptides with up to 1 additional amino acid added to, or deleted from, the spectrin-like repeat.

As used herein, the term "spectrin-like repeat domain" refers to the region in a mini-dystrophin peptide that contains the spectrin-like repeats of the mini-dystrophin peptide.

The term "gene" refers to a DNA sequence that comprises control and coding sequences necessary for the production of a polypeptide or precursor thereof. The polypeptide can be encoded by a full length coding sequence or by any portion of the coding sequence so long as the desired enzymatic activity is retained. The term "gene" encompasses both cDNA and genomic forms of a given gene.

The term "wild-type" refers to a gene, gene product, or other sequence that has the characteristics of that gene or gene product when isolated from a naturally occurring source. A wild-type gene is that which is most frequently observed in a population and is thus arbitrarily designated the "normal" or "wild-type" form of the

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gene. In contrast, the term "modified" or "mutant" refers to a gene, gene product, or other sequence that displays modifications in sequence and or functional properties (e.g. altered characteristics) when compared to the wild-type gene or gene product. It is noted that naturally-occurring mutants can be isolated; these are identified by the fact that they have altered characteristics when compared to the wild-type gene or gene product.

The term "oligonucleotide" as used herein is defined as a molecule comprised of two or more deoxyribonucleotides or ribonucleotide, usually more than three (3), and typically more than ten (10) and up to one hundred (100) or more (although preferably between twenty and thirty). The exact size will depend on many factors, which in turn depends on the ultimate function or use of the oligonucleotide. The oligonucleotide may be generated in any manner, including chemical synthesis, DNA replication, reverse transcription, or a combination thereof.

As used herein, the term "regulatory sequence" refers to a genetic sequence or element that controls some aspect of the expression of nucleic acid sequences. For example, a promoter is a regulatory element that facilitates the initiation of transcription of an operably linked coding region. Other regulatory elements are enhancers, splicing signals, polyadenylation signals, termination signals, etc. Examples include, but are not limited to, the 5' UTR of the dystrophin gene (SEQ ID NO:5), MCK promotors and enhancers (both wild type and mutant, See U.S. provisional app. ser no. 60/218,436, hereby incorporated by reference).

Transcriptional control signals in eucaryotes comprise "promoter" and "enhancer" elements. Promoters and enhancers consist of short arrays of DNA sequences that interact specifically with cellular proteins involved in transcription. The present invention contemplates modified enhancer regions.

The term "recombinant DNA vector" as used herein refers to DNA sequences containing a desired coding sequence and appropriate DNA sequences necessary for the expression of the operably linked coding sequence in a particular host organism (e.g., mammal). DNA sequences necessary for expression in procaryotes include a promoter, optionally an operator sequence, a ribosome binding site and possibly other

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sequences. Eukaryotic cells are known to utilize promoters, polyadenlyation signals and enhancers.

The terms "in operable combination", "in operable order" and "operably linked" as used herein refer to the linkage of nucleic acid sequences in such a manner that a nucleic acid molecule capable of directing the transcription of a given gene and/or the synthesis of a desired protein molecule is produced. The term also refers to the linkage of amino acid sequences in such a manner so that a functional protein is produced.

"Hybridization" methods involve the annealing of a complementary sequence to the target nucleic acid (the sequence to be detected). The ability of two polymers of nucleic acid containing complementary sequences to find each other and anneal through base pairing interaction is a well-recognized phenomenon.

The "complement" of a nucleic acid sequence as used herein refers to an oligonucleotide which, when aligned with the nucleic acid sequence such that the 5' end of one sequence is paired with the 3' end of the other, is in "antiparallel association." Complementarity need not be perfect; stable duplexes may contain mismatched base pairs or unmatched bases. Those skilled in the art of nucleic acid technology can determine duplex stability empirically considering a number of variables including, for example, the length of the oligonucleotide, base composition and sequence of the oligonucleotide, ionic strength and incidence of mismatched base pairs.

The term "homology" refers to a degree of complementarity. There may be partial homology or complete homology (i.e., identity). A partially complementary sequence is one that at least partially inhibits a completely complementary sequence from hybridizing to a target nucleic acid is referred to using the functional term "substantially homologous." The inhibition of hybridization of the completely complementary sequence to the target sequence may be examined using a hybridization assay (Southern or Northern blot, solution hybridization and the like) under conditions of low stringency. A substantially homologous sequence or probe will compete for and inhibit the binding (i.e., the hybridization) of a completely

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homologous to a target under conditions of low stringency. This is not to say that conditions of low stringency are such that non-specific binding is permitted; low stringency conditions require that the binding of two sequences to one another be a specific (i.e., selective) interaction. The absence of non-specific binding may be tested by the use of a second target that lacks even a partial degree of complementarity (e.g., less than about 30% identity); in the absence of non-specific binding the probe will not hybridize to the second non-complementary target.

As used herein the term "stringency" is used in reference to the conditions of temperature, ionic strength, and the presence of other compounds such as organic solvents, under which nucleic acid hybridizations are conducted. Those skilled in the art will recognize that "stringency" conditions may be altered by varying the parameters just described either individually or in concert. With "high stringency" conditions, nucleic acid base pairing will occur only between nucleic acid fragments that have a high frequency of complementary base sequences (e.g., hybridization under "high stringency" conditions may occur between homologs with about 85-100% identity, preferably about 70-100% identity). With medium stringency conditions, nucleic acid base pairing will occur between nucleic acids with an intermediate frequency of complementary base sequences (e.g., hybridization under "medium stringency" conditions may occur between homologs with about 50-70% identity). Thus, conditions of "weak" or "low" stringency are often required with nucleic acids that are derived from organisms that are genetically diverse, as the frequency of complementary sequences is usually less.

Low stringency conditions when used in reference to nucleic acid hybridization comprise conditions equivalent to binding or hybridization at 42°C in a solution consisting of 5X SSPE (43.8 g/l NaCL, 6.9 g/l NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O and 1.85 g/l EDTA, pH adjusted to 7.4 with NaOH), 0.1% SDA, 5X Denhardt's reagent [50X Denhardt's contains per 500 ml: 5 g Ficoll (Type 400, Pharmacia), 5 g BSA (Fraction V, Sigma)] and 100 µg/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA followed by washing in solution comprising 5X SSPE, 0.1% SDS at 42°C when a probe of about 500 nucleotides in length is employed.

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High stringency condistions when used in reference to nucleic acid hybridization comprises conditions equivalent to binding or hybridizing at 42°C in a solution consisting of 5X SSPE (43.8 g/l NaCL, 6.9 g/l NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>-H<sub>2</sub>O and 1.85 g/l EDTA, pH adjusted to 7.4 with NaOH), 0.5% SDS, 5X Denhardt's reagent and 100 ug/ml denatured salmon sperm DNA, followed by washing in a solution comprising 0.1X SSPE, 1.0% SDS at 42°C when a probe of about 500 nucleotides is employed.

The art knows well that numerous equivalent conditions may be employed to comprise low stringency conditions; factors such as the length and nature (DNA, RNA, base composition) of the probe and nature of the target (DNA, RNA, base composition, present in solution or immobilized, etc.) and the concentration of the salts and other components (e.g., the presence or absence of formamide, dextran sulfate, polyethylene glycol) are considered and the hybridization solution may be varied to generate conditions of low stringency hybridization different from, but equivalent to, the above listed conditions. In addition, the art knows conditions that promote hybridization under conditions of high stringency (e.g., increasing the temperature of the hybridization and/or wash steps, the use of formamide in the hybridization solution, etc.).

The term "transfection" as used herein refers to the introduction of foreign DNA into eukaryotic cells. Transfection may be accomplished by a variety of means known to the art including calcium phosphate-DNA co-precipitation, DEAE-dextranmediated transfection, polybrene-mediated transfection, electroporation, microinjection, liposome fusion, lipofection, protoplast fusion, retroviral infection, and biolistics.

The term "stable transfection" or "stably transfected" refers to the introduction and integration of foreign DNA into the genome of the transfected cell. The term "stable transfectant" refers to a cell which has stably integrated foreign DNA into the genomic DNA.

As used herein, the terms "nucleic acid molecule encoding," "DNA sequence encoding," and "DNA encoding" refer to the order or sequence of deoxyribonucleotides along a strand of deoxyribonucleic acid. The order of these

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deoxyribonucleotides determines the order of amino acids along the polypeptide (protein) chain. The DNA sequence thus codes for the amino acid sequence.

As used herein, the terms "muscle cell" refers to a cell derived from muscle tissue, including, but not limited to, cells derived from skeletal muscle, smooth muscle (e.g. from the digestive tract, urinary bladder, and blood vessels), and cardiac muscle. The term includes muscle cells in vitro, ex vivo, and in vivo. Thus, for example, an isolated cardiomyocyte would constitute a muscle cell, as would a cell as it exists in muscle tissue present in a subject in vivo. This term also encompasses both terminally differentiated and nondifferentiated muscle cells, such as myocytes, myotubes, myoblasts, cardiomyocytes, and cardiomyoblasts.

As used herein, the term "muscle-specific" in reference to an regulatory element (e.g. enhancer region, promoter region) means that the transcriptional activity driven by these regions is mostly in muscle cells or tissue (e.g. 20:1) compared to the activity conferred by the regulatory sequences in other tissues. An assay to determine the muscle-specificity of a regulatory region is provided in Example 5 below (measuring beta-galactoside in muscle cells and liver cells from a mouse transfected with an expression vector).

As used herein, the term "mutant muscle-specific enhancer region" refers to a wild-type muscle-specific enhancer region that has been modified (e.g. deletion, insertion, addition, substitution), and in particular, has been modified to contain an additional MCK-R control element (See U.S. Prov. App. Ser. No. 60/218,436, hereby incorporated by reference, and section IV below).

### DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention relates to compositions and methods for expressing minidystrophin peptides. In particular, the present invention provides compositions comprising nucleic acid sequences that are shorter than wild-type dystrophin cDNA and that express mini-dystrophin peptides that function in a similar manner as wildtype dystrophin proteins, and methods for expressing mini-dystrophin peptides in target

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cells. The present invention provides such shortened nucleic acid sequences in a variety of ways. For example, the present invention provides nucleic acid encoding only 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences (i.e. nucleic acid encoding an exact number of spectrin-like repeats that are multiples of 4). As wild-type dystrophin has 24 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences, providing nucleic acid encoding fewer numbers of repeats reduces the size of the dystrophin gene (e.g. allowing the nucleic acid sequence to fit into vectors with limited cloning capacity). Another example of such shortened nucleic acid sequences are those that lack at least a portion of the carboxy-terminal domain of wild-type dystrophin nucleic acid. A further example of such shortened nucleic acid sequences are those that lack at least a portion of the 3' untranslated region, or 5' unstranslated region, or both.

### I. Dystrophin

### A. Dystrophin Structure

In some embodiments, the present invention provides gene constructs comprising spectrin-like repeats from human dystrophin. Dystrophin is a 427 kDa cytoskeletal protein and is a member of the spectrin/αactinin superfamily (See e.g., Blake et al., Brain Pathology, 6:37 [1996]; Winder, J. Muscle Res. Cell. Motil., 18:617 [1997]; and Tinsley et al., PNAS, 91:8307 [1994]). The N-terminus of dystrophin binds to actin, having a higher affinity for non-muscle actin than for sarcomeric actin. Dystrophin is involved in the submembraneous network of non-muscle actin underlying the plasma membrane. Dystrophin is associated with an oligomeric, membrane spanning complex of proteins and glycoproteins, the dystrophin-associated protein complex (DPC). The N-terminus of dystrophin has been shown in vitro to contain a functional actin-binding domain. The C-terminus of dystrophin binds to the cytoplasmic tail of β-dystroglycan, and in concert with actin, anchors dystrophin to the sarcolemma. Also bound to the C-terminus of dystrophin are the cytoplasmic members of the DPC. Dystrophin thereby provides a link between the actin-based

cytoskeleton of the muscle fiber and the extracellular matrix. It is this link that is disrupted in muscular dystrophy.

The central rod domain of dystrophin is composed of a series of 24 weakly repeating units of approximately 110 amino acids, similar to those found in spectrin (i.e., spectrin-like repeats). This domain constitutes the majority of dystrophin and gives dystrophin a flexible rod-like structure. The rod-domain is interrupted by four hinge regions that are rich in proline. It is contemplated that the rod-domain provides a structural link between member of the DPC. Table 1 shows an overview of the structural and functional domains of human dystrophin.

Table 1 - Full Length Human Dystrophin cDNA

Nucleotides	Feature	SEQ ID NO:	
1-208	5' untranslated region	SEQ ID NO:5	
209-211	Start codon (ATG)		
209-964	N terminus	SEQ ID NO:6	
965-1219	Hinge 1	SEQ ID NO:7	
1220-1546	Spectrin-like repeat No. 1	SEQ ID NO:8	
1547-1879	Spectrin-like repeat No. 2	SEQ ID NO:9	
1880-2212	Spectrin-like repeat No. 3	SEQ ID NO:10	
2213-2359	Hinge 2	SEQ ID NO:11	
2360-2692	Spectrin-like repeat No. 4	SEQ ID NO:12	
2693-3019	Spectrin-like repeat No. 5	SEQ ID NO:13	
3020-3346	Spectrin-like repeat No. 6	SEQ ID NO:14	
3347-3673	Spectrin-like repeat No. 7	SEQ ID NO:15	
3674-4000	Spectrin-like repeat No. 8	SEQ ID NO:16	
4001-4312	Spectrin-like repeat No. 9	SEQ ID NO:17	
4313-4588	Spectrin-like repeat No. 10	SEQ ID NO:18	
4589-4915	Spectrin-like repeat No. 11	SEQ ID NO:19	

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Spectrin-like repeat No. 12	SEQ ID NO:20	
	SEQ ID NO:21	
Spectrin-like repeat No. 14	SEQ ID NO:22	
	SEQ ID NO:23	
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	SEQ ID NO:24	
	SEQ ID NO:25	
	SEQ ID NO:26	
	SEQ ID NO:27	
	SEQ ID NO:28	
	SEQ ID NO:29	
	SEQ ID NO:30	
	SEQ ID NO:31	
	SEQ ID NO:32	
	SEQ ID NO:33	
	SEQ ID NO:34	
	SEQ ID NO:35	
	SEQ ID NO:36	
	SEQ ID NO:37	
3' untranslated region	SEQ ID NO:38	
	Spectrin-like repeat No. 12  Spectrin-like repeat No. 13  Spectrin-like repeat No. 14  Spectrin-like repeat No. 15  20 amino acid insert (not hinge)  Spectrin-like repeat No. 16  Spectrin-like repeat No. 17  Spectrin-like repeat No. 18  Spectrin-like repeat No. 19  Hinge 3  Spectrin-like repeat No. 20  Spectrin-like repeat No. 21  Spectrin-like repeat No. 22  Spectrin-like repeat No. 22  Spectrin-like repeat No. 23  Spectrin-like repeat No. 24  Hinge 4  Start of C terminus  Alternatively spliced exons 71-78  End of Coding Region	

\* Domain structure based on Winder et al., Febs Letters, 369:27-33 (1995)

# B. Spectrin-Like Repeats

Spectrin-like repeats are about 100 amino acids long and are found in a number of proteins, including the actin binding proteins spectrin, fodrin, α-actinin, and dystrophin, but their function remains unclear (Dhermy, 1991. Biol. Cell, 71:249-254). These domains may be involved in connecting functional domains and/or mediate protein-protein interactions. The many tandem, spectrin-like motifs that comprise most of the mass of the proteins in this superfamily are responsible for their similar flexible,

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rod-like molecular shapes. Although these homologous motifs are frequently called repeats or repetitive segments, adjacent segments in each protein are only distantly related evolutionarily.

Spectrin is a cytoskeletal protein of red blood cells that is associated with the cytoplasmic side of the lipid bilayer (See e.g., Speicher and Ursitti, Current Biology, 4:154 [1994]). Spectrin is a long-thin flexible rod-shaped protein that constitutes about 25% of the membrane-associated protein mass. Spectrin is composed of two large polypeptide chains, α-spectrin (~240 kDa) and β-spectrin (~220 kDa) and serves to cross-link short actin oligomers to form a dynamic two-dimensional submembrane latticework. Spectrin isoforms have been found in numerous cell types and have been implicated in a variety of functions.

The recent determination of the crystal structure of a single domain of spectrin provides insight into the structure function of an entire class of large actin cross-linking proteins (Yan et al., Science, 262:2027 [1993]). The domain is an example of a spectrin-like repeat. Early analysis of spectrin-like repeats by partial peptide sequence analysis demonstrated that most of the antiparallel spectrin heterodimer is made up of homologous 106 residue motifs. Subsequent sequence analyses of cDNAs confirmed that this small motif is the major building block for all spectrin isoforms, as well as for the related actinins and dystrophins (Matsudaira, Trends Biochem Sci, 16:87 [1991]).

Given their similar sequences, all spectrin motifs are expected to have related, but not identical, three-dimensional structures. The structure of a single Drosophila spectrin motif, 14, which has now been determined (Yan et al., Science, 262:2027 [1993]), should therefore provide insight into the overall conformation of spectrins in particular and, to a more limited extent, the other members of the spectrin superfamily. The structure shows that the spectrin motif forms a three-helix bundle, similar to the earliest conformational prediction based on the analysis of multiple homologous motifs (Speicher and Marchesi, Nature, 311:177 [1984]).

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# II. Variants and Homologs of Dystrophin

The present invention is not limited to the spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences SEQ ID NOS:8-10, 12-27, and 29-33, but specifically includes nucleic acid sequences capable of hybridizing to the spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences SEQ ID NOS::8-10, 12-27, and 29-33, (e.g. capable of hybridizing under high stringent conditions). Those skilled in the art know that different hybridization stringencies may be desirable. For example, whereas higher stringencies may be preferred to reduce or eliminate non-specific binding between the spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences SEQ ID NOS:8-10, 12-27, and 29-33, and other nucleic acid sequences, lower stringencies may be preferred to detect a larger number of nucleic acid sequences having different homologies to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NOS:8-10, 12-27, and 29-33.

Accordingly, In some embodiments, the dystrophin spectrin-like repeats of the compositions of the present invention (e.g., SEQ ID NOs:8-10, 12-27, and 29-33) are replaced with different spectrin-like repeats, including, but not limited to, variants, homologs, truncations, and additions of dystrophin spectrin-like repeats. Candidate spectrin-like repeats are screened for activity using any suitable assay, including, but not limited to, those described below and in illustrative Examples 1 and 5.

### A. Homologs

### 1. Dystrophin From other Species

In some embodiments, the spectrin-like repeats of the gene constructs of the present invention are replaced with spectrin-like repeats of dystrophin from other species (e.g., homologs of dystrophin), including, but not limited to, those described herein. Homologs of dystrophin have been identified in a variety of organisms, including mouse (Genbank accession number M68859); dog (Genbank accession number AF070485); and chicken (Genbank accession number X13369). The spectrin-like repeats of the mouse dystrophin gene were compared to the human gene (See Figure 11) and were shown to have significant homology. Similar comparisons can be

generated with homologs from other species, including but not limited to, those described above, by using a variety of available computer programs (e.g., BLAST, from NCBI). Candidate homologs can be screened for biological activity using any suitable assay, including, but not limited to, those described herein.

### 2. Utrophin

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In some embodiments, the spectrin-like repeats of the gene constructs of the present invention are replaced with spectrin-like repeats from another peptide (e.g., homologs of dystrophin). For example, in some embodiments, spectrin-like repeats from the utrophin protein (See e.g., Genbank accession number X69086; SEQ ID NO:3; Figure 3) are utilized. Utrophin is an autosomally-encoded homolog of dystrophin and has been postulated that the proteins play a similar physiological role (For a recent review, See e.g., Blake et al., Brain Pathology, 6:37 [1996]). Human utrophin shows substantial homology to dystrophin, with the major difference occurring in the rod domain, where utrophin lacks repeats 15 and 19 and two hinge regions (See e.g., Love et al., Nature 339:55 [1989]; Winder et al., FEBS Lett., 369:27 [1995]). Utrophin thus contains 22 spectrin-like repeats and two hinge regions. A comparison of the rod domain of Utrophin and Dystrophin is shown in Figure 38.

In addition, in some embodiments, spectrin-like repeats from a homolog of utrophin are utilized. Homologs of utrophin have been identified in a variety of organisms, including mouse (Genbank accession number Y12229; SEQ ID NO:4; Figure 4) and rat (Genbank accession number AJ002967). The nucleic acid sequence of these or additional homologs can be compared to the nucleic acid sequence of human utrophin using any suitable methods, including, but not limited to, those described above. Candidate spectrin-like repeats from human utrophin or utrophin homologs can be screened for biological activity using any suitable assay, including, but not limited to, those described herein.

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# 3. Alpha-actinin

In some embodiments, spectrin-like repeats from Dystrophin are replaced with spectrin-like repeats from alpha-actinin. The microfilament protein alpha-actinin exists as a dimer. The N-terminal regions of both polypeptides, arranged in antiparallel orientation, comprise the actin-binding regions, while the C-terminal, larger parts consist of four spectrin-like repeats that interact to form a rod-like structure (See e.g., Winkler et al., Eur. J. Biochem., 248:193 [1997]). In some embodiments, human alpha-actinin spectrin-like repeats are utilized (Genbank accession number M86406; SEQ ID NO:87; Figure 16). In other embodiments, alpha-actinin homologs from other organisms are utilized (e.g., mouse (Genbank accession number AJ289242); Xenopus (Genbank accession number BE576799); and rat (Genbank accession number AF190909).

### B. Variants

Still other embodiments of the present invention provide mutant or variant forms of spectrin-like repeats (i.e., muteins). It is possible to modify the structure of a peptide having an activity of spectrin-like repeats for such purposes as enhancing therapeutic or prophylactic efficacy, or stability (e.g., ex vivo shelf life, and/or resistance to proteolytic degradation in vivo). Such modified peptides provide additional peptides having a desired activity of the subject spectrin-like repeats as defined herein. A modified peptide can be produced in which the amino acid sequence has been altered, such as by amino acid substitution, deletion, or addition.

Moreover, as described above, variant forms (e.g., mutants) of the subject spectrin-like repeats are also contemplated as finding use in the present invention. For example, it is contemplated that an isolated replacement of a leucine with an isoleucine or valine, an aspartate with a glutamate, a threonine with a serine, or a similar replacement of an amino acid with a structurally related amino acid (i.e., conservative mutations) will not have a major effect on the biological activity of the resulting molecule. Accordingly, some embodiments of the present invention provide

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variants of spectrin-like repeats containing conservative replacements. Conservative replacements are those that take place within a family of amino acids that are related in their side chains. Genetically encoded amino acids can be divided into four families: (1) acidic (aspartate, glutamate); (2) basic (lysine, arginine, histidine); (3) nonpolar (alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, proline, phenylalanine, methionine, tryptophan); and (4) uncharged polar (glycine, asparagine, glutamine, cysteine, serine, threonine, tyrosine). Phenylalanine, tryptophan, and tyrosine are sometimes classified jointly as aromatic amino acids. In similar fashion, the amino acid repertoire can be grouped as (1) acidic (aspartate, glutamate); (2) basic (lysine, arginine histidine), (3) aliphatic (glycine, alanine, valine, leucine, isoleucine, serine, threonine), with serine and threonine optionally be grouped separately as aliphatic-hydroxyl; (4) aromatic (phenylalanine, tyrosine, tryptophan); (5) amide (asparagine, glutamine); and (6) sulfur -containing (cysteine and methionine) (See e.g., Stryer (ed.), Biochemistry, 2nd ed, WH Freeman and Co. [1981]). Whether a change in the amino acid sequence of a peptide results in a functional homolog can be readily determined by assessing the ability of the variant peptide to function in a fashion similar to the wild-type protein. Peptides in which more than one replacement has taken place can readily be tested in the same manner.

The present invention further contemplates a method of generating sets of combinatorial mutants of the present spectrin-like repeats, as well as truncation mutants, and is especially useful for identifying potential variant sequences (i.e., homologs) that possess the biological activity of spectrin-like repeats (e.g., a decrease in muscle necrosis). In addition, screening such combinatorial libraries is used to generate, for example, novel spectrin-like repeat homologs that possess novel biological activities all together.

Therefore, in some embodiments of the present invention, spectrin-like repeat homologs are engineered by the present method to produce homologs with enhanced biological activity. In other embodiments of the present invention, combinatorially-derived homologs are generated which provide spectrin-like repeats that are easier to express and transfer to host cells. Such spectrin-like repeats, when

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expressed from recombinant DNA constructs, can be used in therapeutic embodiments of the invention described below.

Still other embodiments of the present invention provide spectrin-like repeat homologs which have intracellular half-lives dramatically different than the corresponding wild-type protein. For example, the altered proteins comprising the spectrin-like repeat homologs are rendered either more stable or less stable to proteolytic degradation or other cellular process that result in destruction of, or otherwise inactivate spectrin-like repeats. Such homologs, and the genes that encode them, can be utilized to alter the pharmaceutical activity of constructs expressing spectrin-like repeats by modulating the half-life of the protein. For instance, a short half-life can give rise to more transient biological effects. As above, such proteins find use in pharmaceutical applications of the present invention.

In some embodiments of the combinatorial mutagenesis approach of the present invention, the amino acid sequences for a population of spectrin-like repeat homologs are aligned, preferably to promote the highest homology possible. Such a population of variants can include, for example, spectrin-like repeat homologs from one or more species, or spectrin-like repeat homologs from different proteins of the same species (e.g., including, but not limited to, those described above). Amino acids that appear at each position of the aligned sequences are selected to create a degenerate set of combinatorial sequences.

In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the combinatorial spectrin-like repeat library is produced by way of a degenerate library of genes encoding a library of polypeptides that each include at least a portion of candidate spectrin-like repeat sequences. For example, a mixture of synthetic oligonucleotides is enzymatically ligated into gene sequences such that the degenerate set of candidate spectrin-like repeat sequences are expressible as individual polypeptides, or alternatively, as a set of larger fusion proteins (e.g., for phage display) containing the set of spectrin-like repeat sequences therein.

There are many ways by which the library of potential spectrin-like repeat homologs can be generated from a degenerate oligonucleotide sequence. In some

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embodiments, chemical synthesis of a degenerate gene sequence is carried out in an automatic DNA synthesizer, and the synthetic genes are ligated into an appropriate gene for expression. The purpose of a degenerate set of genes is to provide, in one mixture, all of the sequences encoding the desired set of potential spectrin-like repeat sequences. The synthesis of degenerate oligonucleotides is well known in the art (See e.g., Narang, Tetrahedron Lett., 39:3 9 [1983]; Itakura et al., Recombinant DNA, in Walton (ed.), Proceedings of the 3rd Cleveland Symposium on Macromolecules, Elsevier, Amsterdam, pp 273-289 [1981]; Itakura et al., Annu. Rev. Biochem., 53:323 [1984]; Itakura et al., Science 198:1056 [1984]; Ike et al., Nucl. Acid Res., 11:477 [1983]). Such techniques have been employed in the directed evolution of other proteins (See e.g., Scott et al., Science, 249:386-390 [1980]; Roberts et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 89:2429-2433 [1992]; Devlin et al., Science, 249: 404-406 [1990]; Cwirla et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 87: 6378-6382 [1990]; as well as U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,223,409, 5,198,346, and 5,096,815, each of which is incorporated herein by A wide range of techniques are known in the art for screening gene reference). products of combinatorial libraries made by point mutations, and for screening cDNA libraries for gene products having a certain property. Such techniques are generally adaptable for rapid screening of the gene libraries generated by the combinatorial mutagenesis of spectrin-like repeat homologs. The most widely used techniques for screening large gene libraries typically comprise cloning the gene library into replicable expression vectors, transforming appropriate cells with the resulting library of vectors, and expressing the combinatorial genes under conditions in which detection of a desired activity facilitates relatively easy isolation of the vector encoding the gene whose product was detected. Each of the illustrative assays described below are amenable to high through-put analysis as necessary to screen large numbers of degenerate sequences created by combinatorial mutagenesis techniques.

Accordingly, in one embodiment of the present invention, the candidate genes comprising altered spectrin-like repeats are displayed on the surface of a cell or viral particle, and the ability of particular cells or viral particles to bind to a another

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member of the DPC complex (e.g., actin) is assayed. In other embodiments of the present invention, the gene library is cloned into the gene for a surface membrane protein of a bacterial cell, and the resulting fusion protein detected by panning (WO 88/06630; Fuchs et al., BioTechnol., 9:1370 [1991]; and Goward et al., TIBS 18:136 [1992]). In other embodiments of the present invention, fluorescently labeled molecules that bind proteins comprising spectrin like repeats (e.g., actin), can be used to score for potentially functional spectrin-like repeat homologs. Cells are visually inspected and separated under a fluorescence microscope, or, where the morphology of the cell permits, separated by a fluorescence-activated cell sorter.

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In an alternate embodiment of the present invention, the gene library is expressed as a fusion protein on the surface of a viral particle. For example, foreign peptide sequences are expressed on the surface of infectious phage in the filamentous phage system, thereby conferring two significant benefits. First, since these phage can be applied to affinity matrices at very high concentrations, a large number of phage can be screened at one time. Second, since each infectious phage displays the combinatorial gene product on its surface, if a particular phage is recovered from an affinity matrix in low yield, the phage can be amplified by another round of infection. The group of almost identical *E. coli* filamentous phages M13, fd, and fl are most often used in phage display libraries, as either of the phage gIII or gVIII coat proteins can be used to generate fusion proteins without disrupting the ultimate packaging of the viral particle (See e.g., WO 90/02909; WO 92/09690; Marks et al., J. Biol. Chem., 267:16007 [1992]; Griffths et al., EMBO J., 12:725 [1993]; Clackson et al., Nature, 352:624 [1991]; and Barbas et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci., 89:4457 [1992]).

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In another embodiment of the present invention, the recombinant phage antibody system (e.g., RPAS, Pharmacia Catalog number 27-9400-01) is modified for use in expressing and screening of spectrin-like repeat combinatorial libraries. The pCANTAB 5 phagemid of the RPAS kit contains the gene that encodes the phage gIII coat protein. In some embodiments of the present invention, the spectrin-like repeat combinatorial gene library is cloned into the phagemid adjacent to the gIII signal

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sequence such that it is expressed as a gIII fusion protein. In other embodiments of the present invention, the phagemid is used to transform competent  $E.\ coli\ TG1$  cells after ligation. In still other embodiments of the present invention, transformed cells are subsequently infected with M13KO7 helper phage to rescue the phagemid and its candidate spectrin-like repeat gene insert. The resulting recombinant phage contain phagemid DNA encoding a specific candidate spectrin-like repeat and display one or more copies of the corresponding fusion coat protein. In some embodiments of the present invention, the phage-displayed candidate proteins that are capable of, for example, binding to actin, are selected or enriched by panning. The bound phage is then isolated, and if the recombinant phage express at least one copy of the wild type gIII coat protein, they will retain their ability to infect  $E.\ coli$ . Thus, successive rounds of reinfection of  $E.\ coli$  and panning will greatly enrich for spectrin-like repeat homologs, which can then be screened for further biological activities.

In light of the present disclosure, other forms of mutagenesis generally applicable will be apparent to those skilled in the art in addition to the aforementioned rational mutagenesis based on conserved versus non-conserved residues. For example, spectrin-like repeat homologs can be generated and screened using, for example, alanine scanning mutagenesis and the like (Ruf et al., Biochem., 33:1565 [1994]; Wang et al., J. Biol. Chem., 269:3095 [1994]; Balint et al. Gene 137:109 [1993]; Grodberg et al., Eur. J. Biochem., 218:597 [1993]; Nagashima et al., J. Biol. Chem., 268:2888 [1993]; Lowman et al., Biochem., 30:10832 [1991]; and Cunningham et al., Science, 244:1081 [1989]), by linker scanning mutagenesis (Gustin et al., Virol., 193:653 [1993]; Brown et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 12:2644 [1992]; McKnight et al., Science, 232:316); or by saturation mutagenesis (Meyers et al., Science, 232:613 [1986]).

# C. Truncations and Additions

In yet other embodiments of the present invention, the spectrin-like repeats of human dystrophin are replaced by truncation or additions of spectrin-like repeats from

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dystrophin or another protein, including, but not limited to, those described above.

Accordingly, in some embodiments, amino acids are truncated from either end of one or more of the spectrin-like repeats in a given construct. The activity of truncation mutants is determined using any suitable assay, including, but not limited to, those disclosed herein

In some embodiments, additional amino acids are added to either or both ends of the spectrin-like repeats in a given construct. In some embodiments, single amino acids are added and the activity of the construct is determined. Amino acids may be added to one or more of the spectrin-like repeats in a given construct. The activity of spectrin-like repeats comprising additional amino acids is determined using any suitable assay, including, but not limited to, those disclosed herein.

# III. Carboxy-Terminal Domain Truncated Dystrophin Genes

In some embodiments, the present invention provides compositions comprising nucleic acid, wherein the nucleic acid encodes a mini-dystrophin peptide, and wherein the mini-dystrophin peptide comprises a substantially deleted dystrophin C-terminal domain (e.g., 55% of the dystrophin C-terminal domain is missing). In some embodiments, this type of truncation prevents the mini-dystrophin peptide from binding both syntrophin and dystrobrevin.

The dystrophin COOH-terminal domain is located adjacent to the cysteine-rich domain, and contains an alternatively spliced region and two coiled-coil motifs (Blake et al., Trends Biochem. Sci., 20:133, 1995). The alternatively spliced region binds three isoforms of syntrophin in muscle, while the coiled-coil motifs bind numerous members of the dystrobrevin family (Sadoulet-Puccio et al., PNAS, 94:12413, 1997). The dystrobrevins display significant homology with the COOH-terminal region of dystrophin, and the larger dystrobrevin isoforms also bind to the syntrophins. The importance and functional significance of syntrophin and dystrobrevin remains largely unknown, although they may be involved in cell signaling pathways (Grady et al., Nat. Cell. Biol, 1:215, 1999).

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Researchers have previously generated transgenic *mdx* mouse strains expressing dystrophins deleted for either the syntrophin or the dystrobrevin binding domain (Rafael *et al.*, Hum. Mol. Genet., 3:1725, 1994; and Rafael *et al.*, J. Cell Biol., 134:93 1996). These mice displayed normal muscle function and essentially normal localization of syntrophin, dystrobrevin, and nNOS. Thus, while dystrobrevin appears to protect muscle from damage (Grady *et al.*, Nat. Cell. Biol, 1:215, 1999), removal of the dystrobrevin binding site from dystrophin does not result in a dystrophy. Subsequent studies revealed that syntrophin and dystrobrevin bind each other in addition to dystrophin, so that removal of only one of the two binding sites on dystrophin might not sever the link between dystrophin, syntrophin and dystrobrevin. Surprisingly, the transgenic mice according to the present invention (See Example 1) displayed normal muscle function even though they lacked both the syntrophin and dystrobrevin binding sites.

### IV. MCK Regulatory Regions

In certain embodiments, nucleic acid encoding mini-dystrophin peptides of the present invention are operably linked to muscle creatine kinase gene (MCK) regulatory regions and control elements, as well as mutated from of these regions and elements (see U.S. Prov. App. Ser. No. 60/218,436, hereby incorporated by reference). In some embodiments, the nucleic acid encoding mini-dystrophin peptides is operably linked to these sequences to provide muscle specificity and reduced size such that the resulting construct is able to fit into, for example, a viral vector (e.g. adeno-associated virus). MCK gene regulatory regions (e.g. promoters and enhancers) display striated muscle-specific activity and have been characterized in vitro and in vivo. The major known regulatory regions in the mouse MCK gene include a 206 base pair muscle-specific enhancer located approximately 1.1 kb 5' of the transcription start site in mouse (i.e. SEQ ID NO:87) and a 358 base pair proximal promoter (i.e. SEQ ID NO:93) [Shield, et al., Mol. Cell. Biol., 16:5058 (1996)]. A larger MCK promoter region may also be

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employed (e.g. SEQ ID NO:92), as well as smaller MCK promoter regions (e.g. SEQ ID NO:94).

The 206 base pair MCK enhancer (SEQ ID NO:87) contains a number of sequence motifs, including two classes of E-boxes (MCK-L and MCK-R), CarG, and AT-rich sites. Similar E-box sequences are found in the enhancers of the human, rat, and rabbit MCK genes [See, Trask, et al., Nucleic Acids Res., 20:2313 (1992)]. Mutation may be made to this sequence by, for example, inserting an additional MCK-R control element into a wild-type enhancer sequence naturally containing one MCK-R control element (such that the resulting sequence has at least two MCK-R control elements). For example, the inserted MCK-R control element replaces the endogenous MCK-L control element. The 206 base pair mouse enhancer (SEQ ID NO:2) may be modified by replacing the left E-box (MCK-L) with a right E-Box (MCK-R) to generate a mutant muscle-specific enhancer region (e.g. to generate SEQ ID NO:88). A similar approximately 200 base pair wild type enhancer region in human may be modified by replacing the left E-box with a MCK-R to generate a mutant muscle-specific enhancer region (e.g. 2R human enhancer regions).

Another modification that may be made to generate mutant muscle-specific enhancer regions by inserting the S5 sequence GAGCGGTTA (SEQ ID NO:95) into wild type mouse, human, and rat enhancer sequence. Making such a modification to the mouse enhancer SEQ ID NO:87, for example, generates S5 mutant muscle-specific enhancer regions (e.g. SEQ ID NO:89). Another modification that may be made, for example, to the wild type mouse enhancer is replacing the left E-box (MCK-L) with a right E-Box (MCK-R), and also inserting the 5S sequence, to generate 2R5S type sequences (e.g. in mouse, SEQ ID NO:90). These mutant muscle-specific enhancer regions may have additional sequences added to them or sequences that are taken away. For example, the mutant muscle-specific enhancer regions may have a portion of the sequence removed (e.g. the 3' 41 base pairs). Examples of such mutant truncation 2RS5 sequences in mouse is SEQ ID NO:91 with the 3' 41 base pairs removed, generating mutant truncated 2RS5 muscle-specific enhancer regions.

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Any of these wild-type or mutant muscle-specific enhancer regions described above may be further modified to produce additional mutants. These additional mutants include, but are not limited to, muscle-specific enhancer regions having deletions, insertions or substitutions of different nucleotides or nucleotide analogs so long as the transcriptional activity of the enhancer region is maintained. Guidance in determining which and how many nucleotide bases may be substituted, inserted or deleted without abolishing the transcriptional activity may be found using computer programs well known in the art, for example, DNAStar software or GCG (Univ. of Wisconsin) or may be determined empirically using assays provided by the present invention.

### V. Expression Vectors

The present invention contemplates the use of expression vectors with the compositions and methods of the present invention (e.g. with the nucleic acid constructs encoding the mini-dystrophin peptides). Vectors suitable for use with the methods and compositions of the present invention, for example, should be able to adequately package and carry the compositions and cassettes described herein. A number of suitable vectors are known in the art including, but are not limited to, the following: 1) Adenoviral Vectors; 2) Second Generation Adenoviral Vectors; 3) Gutted Adenoviral Vectors; 4) Adeno-Associated Virus Vectors; and 5) Lentiviral Vectors.

Those skilled in the art will recognize and appreciate that other vectors are suitable for use with methods and compositions of the present invention. Indeed, the present invention is not intended to be limited to the use of the recited vectors, as such, alternative means for delivering the compositions of the present invention are contemplated. For example, in various embodiments, the compositions of the present invention are associated with retrovirus vectors and herpes virus vectors, plasmids, cosmids, artificial yeast chromosomes, mechanical, electrical, and chemical transfection methods, and the like. Exemplary delivery approaches are discussed below.

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# 1. Adenoviral Vectors

Self-propagating adenovirus (Ad) vectors have been extensively utilized to deliver foreign genes to a great variety of cell types in vitro and in vivo. "Self-propagating viruses" are those which can be produced by transfection of a single piece of DNA (the recombinant viral genome) into a single packaging cell line to produce infectious virus; self-propagating viruses do not require the use of helper virus for propagation. As with many vectors, adenoviral vectors have limitations on the amount of heterologous nucleic acid they are capable of delivering to cells. For example, the capacity of adenovirus is approximately 8-10 kb, the capacity of adeno-associated virus is approximately 4.8 kb, and the capacity of lentivirus is approximately 8.9 kb. Thus, the mutants of the present invention that provide shorter nucleic acid sequences encoding the mini-dystrophin peptides (compared to full length wild-type dystrophin (14kb)), improve the carrying capacity of such vectors.

# 2. Second Generation Adenoviral Vectors

In an effort to address the viral replication problems associated with first generation Ad vectors, so called "second generation" Ad vectors have been developed. Second generation Ad vectors delete the early regions of the Ad genome (E2A, E2B, and E4). Highly modified second generation Ad vectors are less likely to generate replication-competent virus during large-scale vector preparation, and complete inhabitation of Ad genome replication should abolish late gene replication. Host immune response against late viral proteins is thus reduced [See Amalfitano et al., "Production and Characterization of Improved Adenovirus Vectors With the E1, E2b, and E3 Genes Deleted," J. Virol. 72:926-933 (1998)]. The elimination of E2A, E2B, and E4 genes from the Ad genome also provide increased cloning capacity. The deletion of two or more of these genes from the Ad genome allows for example, the delivery of full length or cDNA dystrophin genes via Ad vectors [Kumar-Singh et al, Hum. Mol. Genet., 5:913 (1996)].

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### 3. Gutted Adenoviral Vectors

"Gutted," or helper dependent, Ad vectors contain cis-acting DNA sequences that direct adenoviral replication and packaging but do not contain viral coding sequences [See Fisher et al. "Recombinant Adenovirus Deleted of All Viral Genes for Gene Therapy of Cystic Fibrosis," Virology 217:11-22 (1996) and Kochanek et al. "A New Adenoviral Vector: Replacement of All Viral Coding Sequences With 28 kb of DNA Independently Expressing Both Full-length Dystrophin and Beta-galactosidase" Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. USA 93:5731-5736 (1996)]. Gutted vectors are defective viruses produced by replication in the presence of a helper virus, which provides all of the necessary viral proteins in trans. Since gutted vectors do not contain any viral genes, expression of viral proteins is not possible.

Recent developments have advanced the field of gutted vector production [See Hardy et al., "Construction of Adenovirus Vectors Through Cre-lox Recombination," J. Virol. 71:1842-1849 (1997) and Hartigan-O'Conner et al., "Improved Production of Gutted Adenovirus in Cells Expressing Adenovirus Preterminal Protein and DNA Polymerase," J. Virol. 73:7835-7841 (1999)]. Gutted Ad vectors are able to maximally accommodate up to about 37 kb of exogenous DNA, however, 28-30 kb is more typical. For example, a gutted Ad vector can accommodate the full length dystrophin or cDNA, but also expression cassettes or modulator proteins.

### 4. Adeno-Associated Virus Vectors

In preferred embodiments, the nucleic acid encoding the mini-dystrophin peptides of the present invention are inserted in adeno-associated vectors (AAV vectors). AAV vectors evade a host's immune response and achieve persistent gene expression through avoidance of the antigenic presentation by the host's professional APCs such as dendritic cells. Most AAV genomes in muscle tissue are present in the form of large circular multimers. AAV's are only able to carry about 5 kb of exogenous DNA. As such, the nucleic acid of the present invention encoding the

mini-dystrophin peptides is well suited, in some embodiments, for insertion into these vectors due the reduced size of the nucleic acid sequences.

The dystrophin expression cassettes of the present invention (containing nucleic acid encoding mini-dystrophin peptides) may be cloned into any of a variety of cis-acting plasmid vectors that contain the adeno-associated virus inverted terminal repeats (ITRs) to allow production of infectious virus. For example, one such plasmid is the cis-acting plasmid (pCisAV) (Yan et al., PNAS, 97:6716-6721, 2000). This plasmid contains the AAV-ITRs separated by a NotI cloning site. The ITR elements were derived from pSub201, a recombinant plasmid from which an infectious adeno-associated virus genome can be excised in vitro and used to study viral replication. After ligation of the dystrophin expression cassette (isolated as a NotI fragment from pCK6DysR4-23-71-78An) into NotI-digested pCisAV, rAAV stocks are generated by cotransfection of pCisAV. CK6DysR4-23-71-78An and pRep/Cap (Fisher, et al., J. Virol. 70:520-532, 1996) together with coinfection of the recombinant adenovirus Ad.CMVlacZ into 293 cells. Recombinant AAV vector, for example, may then be purified on CsCl gradients as described (Duan, et al., Virus Res. 48:41-56, 1997).

# 5. Lentiviral Vectors

Vectors based on human or feline lentiviruses have emerged as another vector useful for gene therapy applications. Lentivirus-based vectors infect nondividing cells as part of their normal life cycles, and are produced by expression of a package-able vector construct in a cell line that expresses viral proteins. The small size of lentiviral particles constrains the amount of exogenous DNA they are able to carry to about 10 kb. However, once again, the small size nucleic acid encoding the mini-dystrophin peptides of the present invention allow such vectors to be employed.

# 6. Retroviruses

Vectors based on Moloney murine leukemia viruses (MMLV) and other retroviruses have emerged as useful for gene therapy applications. These vectors

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stably transduce actively dividing cells as part of their normal life cycles, and integrate into host cell chromosomes. Retroviruses may be employed with the compositions of the present invention (e.g. gene therapy), for example, in the context of infection and transduction of muscle precursor cells such as myoblasts, satellite cells, or other muscle stem cells.

### **EXPERIMENTAL**

The following examples are provided in order to demonstrate and further illustrate certain preferred embodiments and aspects of the present invention and are not to be construed as limiting the scope thereof.

In the experimental disclosure which follows, the following abbreviations apply: N (normal); M (molar); mM (millimolar); µM (micromolar); mol (moles); mmol (millimoles); µmol (micromoles); nmol (nanomoles); pmol (picomoles); g (grams); mg (milligrams); µg (micrograms); ng (nanograms); l or L (liters); ml (milliliters); µl (microliters); cm (centimeters); mm (millimeters); µm (micrometers); nm (nanometers); °C (degrees Centigrade); Sigma (Sigma Chemical Co., St. Louis, MO); and

### **EXAMPLE 1**

### Carboxy-Terminal Domain Truncated Dystrophin Genes

This example describes the generation of carboxy-terminal truncated dystrophin nucleic acid sequences. In particular, this examples describes the construction of dystrophin nucleic acid sequence with the entire carboxy-terminal domain deleted, and testing of this sequence in a mouse model for DMD.

### A. Methods

The bases encoding amino acids 3402-3675 (corresponding to exons 71-78) were deleted from the full length murine dystrophin cDNA (SEQ ID NO:2, accession

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No. M68859) by recombinant PCR, leaving the last three amino acids (exon 79) of the dystrophin protein unaltered. This dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  cDNA was cloned into an expression vector containing bases -2139 to +239 of the human -skeletal actin (HSA) promoter (Brennan, et al., J. Biol. Chem. 268:719, 1993). A splice acceptor from the .SV40 VP1 intron (isolated as a 400 bp HindIII/XbaI fragment from pSVL; Amersham Pharmacia Biotech) was inserted immediately 3' of the HSA fragment, and the SV40 polyadenylation signal (isolated as a BamHI fragment from pCMVB, MacGregor and Caskey, Nuc. Acid. Res., 17:2365, 1989) was inserted 3' of the dystrophin cDNA. The excised dystrophin Δ71-78 expression cassette was injected into wild-type C57B1/10 x SJL/J F2 hybrid embryos, and F<sub>o</sub> mice were screened by PCR. Five positive Fo's were backcrossed onto the C57Bl/10mdx background, and the line with the most uniform expression levels was selected for analysis. Also employed were previously described transgenic mdx mice that express dystrophin constructs deleted approximately for exons 71-74 ( $\Delta$ 71-74) or exons 75-78 ( $\Delta$ 75-78), which remove amino acids 3402-3511 and 3528-3675, respectively, See Rafael et al., J. Cell Biol., 134:93-102, 1996). Transgenic mdx line Dp71 expresses the Dp71 isoform of dystrophin in striated muscle (Cox et al., Nat. Genet., 8:333-339, 1994).

### i. Morphology Methods

Quadriceps, soleus, extensor digitorum longus (EDL), tibialis anterior, and diaphragm muscles were removed from the mice, frozen in liquid nitrogen cooled O.C.T. embedding medium (Tissue-Tek), and cut into 7-µm sections. After fixing in 3.7% formaldehyde, sections were stained in hematoxylin and eosin-phloxine. Stained sections were imaged with a Nikon E1000 microscope connected to a Spot-2 CCD camera. To determine the percentage of fibers containing central nuclei, the number of muscle fibers with centrally-located nuclei was divided by the total number of muscle fibers.

### ii. Evans Blue Assays

4 month old control mice and 71–78 mice were analyzed after injection with Evans blue, as described previously (Straub et al., J. Cell. Biol., 139:375-385, 1997). In brief, mice were tail vein-injected with 150 μl of a solution containing 10 mg/ml Evans blue dye in PBS (150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris, pH 7.4). After 3 hours, the animals were euthanized and mouse tissues were either fixed in 3.7% formaldehyde/0.5% glutaraldehyde to observe gross dye uptake, or frozen unfixed in O.C.T. embedding medium. To examine Evans blue uptake by individual fibers, 7-μm-thick frozen sections were fixed in cold acetone and analyzed by fluorescence microscopy.

# iii. Immunofluorescence Assays

Quadriceps and diaphragm muscles from C57Bl/10, mdx, and Δ71-78 mice were removed, frozen in O.C.T. embedding medium, and cut into 7-μm sections. Immunofluorescence was performed with previously described antibodies against dystrophin (NH<sub>2</sub> terminus), α1-syntrophin (SYN17), β1-syntrophin, α-dystrobrevin-1 (DB670), α-dystrobrevin-2 (DB2), and utrophin. After incubation with primary antibodies, cryosections were incubated with an FITC-conjugated goat anti-rabbit secondary antibody and fluorescent images were viewed on a Nikon E1000 microscope. Antibodies to α-sarcoglycan (Rabbit 98), β-sarcoglycan (Goat 26), γ-sarcoglycan (Rabbit 245), δ-sarcoglycan (Rabbit 215), sarcospan (Rabbit 235), α-dystroglycan (Goat 20), β-dystroglycan (AP 83), or nNOS (Rabbit 200) have been described previously (Duclos et al., J. Cell. Biol., 142:1461, 1998). Cy3-conjugated secondary antibodies were used and images were viewed on a Bio-Rad MRC-600 laser scanning confocal microscope. All digitized images were captured under the same conditions.

# iv. Measurements of Contractile Properties Methods

Contractile properties of muscles from 6-month-old  $\Delta 71-78$  transgenic mice were compared with those of C57Bl/10 wild-type and mdx mice using methods

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described previously (Lynch et al., Am. J. Physiol., 272:C2063, 1997). The samples included eight muscles each from the EDL, soleus, and diaphragm. Mice were deeply anesthetized with avertin and each muscle was isolated and dissected free from the mouse. After removal of the limb muscles, the mice were euthanized with the removal of the diaphragm muscle. The muscles were immersed in a bath filled with oxygenated buffered mammalian Ringer's solution (137 mM NaCl, 24 mM NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 11 mM glucose, 5 mM KCl, 2 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 1 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, and 0.025 mM tubocurarine chloride, pH 7.4). For each muscle, one tendon was tied to a servomotor and the other tendon to a force transducer. Muscles were stretched from slack length to the optimal length for force development and then stimulated at a frequency that produced absolute isometric tetanic force (mN). After the measurements of the contractile properties, the muscles were removed from the bath, blotted and weighed to determine muscle mass. Specific force (kN/m<sup>2</sup>) was calculated by dividing absolute force by total fiber cross sectional area.

# v. Muscle Membrane Isolation Methods

Muscle microsomes from 12-14 month-old C57Bl/10, mdx, Δ71-78, Δ71-74, Δ75-78, and Dp71 mice were prepared as described previously (Ohlendieck et al., J. Cell. Biol., 112:135, 1991). In brief, skeletal muscle was homogenized in 7.5-vol homogenization buffer plus protease inhibitor Complete (Boehringer). The homogenate was centrifuged at 14,000 g for 15 min to remove cellular debris. The supernatant was filtered through cheesecloth and spun at 142,000 g for 37 minutes to collect microsomes. The microsome pellet was resuspended in KCl wash buffer (0.6 M KCl, 0.3 M sucrose, 50 mM Tris-HCl, pH 7.4) plus protease inhibitors and recentrifuged at 142,000 g for 37 minutes to obtain KCl-washed microsomes. The final pellet was resuspended in 0.3 M sucrose and 20 mM Tris-maleate, pH 7.0. Samples were quantified by the Coomassie Plus Protein Assay Reagent (Pierce Chemical Co.) and equivalent protein loading was verified by SDS-PAGE. KCl-washed microsomes were analyzed by Western blot using antibodies against

# B. Results

# i. Generation of Dystrophin Δ71-78 Transgenic Mice

i. Generation of Dystrophin Derivation of a dystrophin protein lacking both the syntrophin and dystrobrevin binding sites, we prepared a cDNA expression vector deleted for the COOH-terminal domain (corresponding to exons 71–78; See Fig 19) as described above. The structure of several dystrophin transgenic constructs previously tested are also shown for comparison. Mice expressing the dystrophin Δ71–78 transgene were crossed onto the mdx background and dystrophin levels were analyzed by Western blotting. The expression of the dystrophin Δ71–78 transgene in skeletal muscle was determined to be 10-fold higher than endogenous dystrophin. Immunofluorescent staining of quadriceps muscle using an antibody against the NH<sub>2</sub>-terminus of dystrophin revealed that the Δ71–78 protein was localized to the sarcolemma, similar to wild-type dystrophin. Dystrophin Δ71–78 expression was also found to be uniform in the diaphragm, EDL, and soleus muscles, but the tibialis anterior muscle displayed a mosaic expression pattern. The human skeletal muscle -actin promoter used in this study was not expressed in either smooth or cardiac muscle.

# ii. Morphology of Dystrophin $\Delta 71-78$ Mice Appears Normal

We initially analyzed transgenic mdx mouse muscle tissues for morphological signs of dystrophy. Hematoxylin and eosin-stained limb and diaphragm skeletal muscle sections of dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  mice revealed none of the signs of fibrosis, necrotic fibers, or mononuclear cell infiltration that were apparent in age-matched mdx controls. NMJs (neuromuscular junctions) of transgenic mice stained with rhodamine-labeled -bungarotoxin consistently appeared normal in contrast to the varying degrees of postsynaptic folding observed in mdx NMJs. Mdx muscle fibers have previously been shown to be highly permeable to the vital dye Evans blue in

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vivo, reflecting damage to the dystrophic fiber sarcolemma (Matsuda et al., J. Biochem. (Tokyo), 118:959, 1995). Skeletal muscle fibers from dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  mice, like wild-type animals, were found not to be permeable to Evans blue dye.

### iii. Analysis of Centrally Nucleated Muscle Fibers

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Another hallmark of dystrophy in mdx mice is the presence of large numbers of centrally-nucleated muscle fibers, reflecting cycles of fiber degeneration and regeneration (Torres and Duchen, Brain, 110:269, 1987). To estimate the degree of myofiber regeneration occurring in  $\Delta 71-78$  transgenic mice, centrally nucleated fibers were counted from a variety of muscle groups in age-matched wild-type, mdx, and Δ71-78 mice (See, Table 2). By 4 months of age, 71% of muscle fibers in mdx quadriceps muscles contained central nuclei, whereas wild-type muscles had <1%. Interestingly, 4 month old dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  quadriceps muscles displayed 1% central nuclei, indicating that very little, if any, regeneration was occurring. When 1-year-old mice were compared, a modest increase in centrally nucleated fibers became apparent. Quadriceps muscles from  $\Delta 71-78$  mice contained 10% centrally nucleated fibers, although diaphragm muscles still displayed <1%. EDL and soleus muscles displayed 5 and 8% centrally nucleated fibers, respectively. For comparison, 1-year-old wild-type mice had <1% centrally nucleated fibers in both limb and diaphragm muscles. Furthermore, 1-year-old mdx limb muscles had 60% centrally nucleated fibers, whereas the diaphragm had 35%.

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Table 2
Percentage of Centrally Nucleated Fibers in Mouse Skeletal Muscles

Line	Age	Quad	Dia	TA	EDL	Soleus
C57/B110	4	<1	<1	ND	ND	ND
mdx	4	71	58	.ND	ND	ND
Δ71-78	4	1	<1	ND	ND .	ND
C57/B110	12	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
mdx	12	65	35 .	58	50	61
Δ71-78	12	10	<1	ND	5	8
Δ71-74	1.5	5	<1	<1	<1	ND .
Δ75-78	15	8	<1	4	2	7

Quad = quadriceps; Dia = diaphragm; TA = tibialis anterior; Age is in months

Previous studies of transgenic mice expressing dystrophins deleted for exons  $\Delta 71-74$  ( $\Delta 71-74$ ) or exons  $\Delta 75-78$  ( $\Delta 75-78$ ) revealed no increase in the numbers of centrally nucleated fibers by 4 months of age (Rafael *et al.* 1996, *see* above). To contrast these mice with the 71-78 transgenics, central nuclei counts were performed on 15-month-old  $\Delta 71-74$  and 75-78 mice. It was determined that these animals had central nuclei counts in between those of wild-type and  $\Delta 71-78$  mice. The  $\Delta 71-74$  and  $\Delta 75-78$  mice had 5 and 8% centrally nucleated fibers in quadriceps, respectively (Table 2).

### iv. Contractile Properties

Compared with muscles of wild-type mice, those from mdx mice displayed a significant amount of necrosis, fibrosis, and infiltrating mononuclear cells. mdx skeletal muscles also displayed a loss of specific force-generating capacities when muscles were stimulated to contract *in vitro*, providing an extremely sensitive and quantitative measurement of the dystrophic process (Fig 20 A). In contrast, dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  mice had no major abnormalities when subjected to the same analysis (Fig 20

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B). Muscle mass for both EDL and diaphragm were not significantly different between dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  and wild-type mice, whereas dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  soleus muscles were slightly hypertrophied. When stimulated to contract, all three muscle groups displayed specific forces not significantly different from wild-type (P < 0.05). These results demonstrate that the dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  protein has essentially the same functional capacity as the full-length protein.

#### v. Localization of the DAP Complex in $\Delta$ 71-78 Mice

Immunofluorescent analysis of the peripheral DAP complex revealed  $\alpha$ 1-syntrophin,  $\beta$ 1-syntrophin,  $\alpha$ -dystrobrevin-1, and  $\alpha$ -dystrobrevin-2 to be localized at the sarcolemma with dystrophin, despite the lack of syntrophin and dystrobrevin binding sites in the transgene-encoded dystrophin. a1-syntrophin levels were similar between wild-type and  $\Delta 71-78$  mice. However, the levels of B1-syntrophin were elevated at the membrane in  $\Delta 71-78$  mice, particularly in those fibers that normally express significant levels of this isoform. a-dystrobrevin-1 was primarily located at the NMJ in wild-type mice, and was exclusively located at the NMJs in mdx mice. Surprisingly, in dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  mice, higher levels of  $\alpha$ -dystrobrevin-1 were observed at the sarcolemma than in wild-type mice. The  $\Delta 71-78$  mice also displayed a slight increase in utrophin localization along the sarcolemma, but this increase was less than the increase in mdx fibers. Immunofluorescent localization of the sarcoglycans,  $\alpha$ - and  $\beta$ -dystroglycan, sarcospan, and nNOS in  $\Delta 71-78$  mice revealed no differences in the expression of these proteins when compared with wild-type mice. The proper localization of these proteins to the sarcolemma indicated that membrane targeting of the DAP complex components can proceed in the absence of the COOH-terminal domain of dystrophin.

#### vi. DAP Complex Protein Levels

To examine the levels of the DAP complex members that associate with dystrophin, muscle microsomes were prepared from wild-type and dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  mice and analyzed by Western blotting. This approach provides information on the

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relative abundance of individual DAP complex members in muscles of separate lines of mice. Slightly elevated levels of  $\beta$ -dystroglycan were detected in dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  mice, which we have previously observed whenever dystrophin is overexpressed. Isoforms of syntrophin and dystrobrevin were present at slightly different levels when the dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  membranes were compared with those from wild-type mice.  $\alpha 1$ -syntrophin and  $\beta 2$ -syntrophin levels were lower than in wild-type mice, whereas the level of  $\beta 1$ -syntrophin was elevated. Although there was approximately the same amount of  $\alpha$ -dystrobrevin-2, there were elevated levels of  $\alpha$ -dystrobrevin-1 in  $\Delta 71-78$  microsomes. A reduction in nNOS was observed in dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  muscle, indicating that nNOS binds weakly to the DAP complex in  $\Delta 71-78$  mice. Levels of  $\alpha$ -sarcoglycan were similar in all lines tested, and provided an internal control for protein loading.

Since some DAP complex members exhibited isoform changes in  $\Delta 71-78$  mice, we examined purified microsomes from dystrophin  $\Delta 71-74$  and  $\Delta 75-78$  mice. Transgenic mdx mice that express the dystrophin isoform Dp71 in muscle were also included in this study since these dystrophic mice have the DAP complex present at. the sarcolemma. al-syntrophin levels were lower in all four transgenic lines compared with wild-type mice. Surprisingly, β1-syntrophin was absent in Δ71-74 microsomes but was highly overexpressed in  $\Delta75-78$  and Dp71 microsomes. The Δ71-74 microsomes had equivalent β2-syntrophin levels when compared with wild-type microsomes, but this isoform of syntrophin was reduced in both  $\Delta 75-78$  and Dp71 microsomes. A pan syntrophin antibody, which detects all three isoforms of syntrophin, confirmed the upregulation of syntrophin in  $\Delta 75-78$  and Dp71 microsomes. Similar to Δ71-78, α-dystrobrevin-1 was elevated in all dystrophin transgenic microsome preparations. However, in comparison with wild-type,  $\alpha$ -dystrobrevin-2 was higher in  $\Delta 71-74$  and  $\Delta 75-78$ , but equal in Dp71 microsomes. Contrary to the  $\Delta 71-78$  mice, deleting either exons 71-74 or 75-78 restored nNOS to wild-type levels. However, Dp71 mice, which lack the NH2-terminal and rod domains of dystrophin, did not retain nNOS in the microsome fractions. Previous studies have also shown that utrophin is upregulated in mdx and Dp71 mice (Ohlendieck et al.,

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Neuron, 7:499-508, 1991). Therefore, utrophin levels were compared in all transgenic lines and we found that  $\Delta 71-78$ ,  $\Delta 71-74$ , and  $\Delta 75-78$  mice do not have the elevated levels seen in mdx and Dp71 mice.

#### **EXAMPLE 2**

#### Construction of $\Delta R4-R23$ , $\Delta R2-R21+H3$ , and $\Delta R2-R1$

This example describes the construction of R4-R23 (micro-dys1),  $\Delta$ R2-R21+H3 (micro-dys3), and  $\Delta$ R2-R1 (micro-dys2), three sequences with 4 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences. The 'full-length' human dystrophin cDNA that was started with was actually a sequence slightly smaller than the true full-length human dystrophin cDNA. In particular, the starting sequence, called full-length HDMD (SEQ ID NO:47, see Fig. 23) is the same as the wild-type human dystrophin in SEQ ID NO:1, except the 3' 1861 base pairs are deleted (at an XbaI site), and the 39 base pair alternatively spliced exon 71 (bases 10432-10470) are deleted. This sequence (SEQ ID NO:47) is originally in pBSX (SEQ ID NO:46, See Figs. 21 and 22).

#### A. Cloning ΔR4-R23

The procedure used for cloning AR4-R23 is outlined in Figure 24. Initially, three PCR reactions were performed (employing Pfu polymerase) to create the deletion shown in Figure 24. The primers employed in the first reaction were 5' GAA CAA GAT TCA CAC AAC TGG C 3' (SEQ ID NO:48), which anneals to 1954-1975 of the HDMD clone, and 5' GTT CCT GGA GTC TTT CAA GAT CCA CAG TAA TCT GCC TC 3' (SEQ ID NO:49), which is a reversed, tailed primer (the bold sequence anneals to 2359-2341 of the HDMD clone, and the underlined sequence anneals to 9023-9005 the HDMD clone. PCR was conducted employing these primers, and a 425 bp PCR product was produced. The first primer employed in the second reaction was 5' GAG GCA GAT TAC TGT GGA TCT TGA AAG ACT CCA GGA AC 3' (SEQ ID NO:50), which is the reverse complement primer of SEQ ID NO:49 (the bold-faced sequence of SEQ ID NO:50) anneals to 2341-2359 of the HDMD clone in the forward direction. The underlined sequence anneals to 9005-9023 of the HDMD clone in the

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forward direction. The other primer employed for the second reaction was 5' TGT TTG GCG AGA TGG CTC 3' (SEQ ID NO:51) which anneals to 9413-9396 of HDMD in the reverse direction. PCR was conducted employing these primers, and a 427 bp PCR product was produced. The third reaction employed the products from steps 1 and 2 and the outside primers SEQ ID NO:48 and SEQ ID NO:51, producing a 814 bp fragment by PCR. This fragment was then digested with NcoI and HindIII to produce a 581 bp DNA fragment.

This 581 bp fragment was then cloned into a 5016 bp NcoI + Hind III fragment from the HDMD clone. The 581 bp fragment contained part of repeat 3, all of Hinge 2, and part of repeat 24. The NcoI site used in the HDMD clone was located at 2055 bp. The Hind III site was located at 9281 bp. The 5016 fragment contained the pBSX cloning vector sequence, and the entire 5' UTR, the entire N terminus, Hinge 1, Repeats 1, 2, and part of repeat 3 up to the NcoI site of human dystrophin. Ligation of the 5016 bp fragment and 581 bp fragment (step 2) was then performed to created a 5597 bp sequence.

Step 3 was then performed to clone a 2.9 kb HindIII fragment containing part of repeat 24, the C terminus, and the 3' UTR (See Fig. 24). The 5' HindIII site is located at 9281 bp of the HDMD clone. The 3' HindIII site of this fragment is derived from pBSX polylinker. This 2.9 kb fragment was cloned into the HindIII site of the product of Step 2 to yield an 8.5 kb plasmid, composed of the  $\Delta$ R4-R23 cDNA plus pBSX. The entire  $\Delta$ R4-R23 cDNA was excised from pBSX with NotI and cloned into the NotI site of the HSA expression vector (HSA promoter - VP1 intron - NotI site - tandem SV40 poly adenylation site).

#### B. Cloning △R2-R21+H3

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The procedure used for cloning ΔR2-R21+H3 is outlined in Figure 25.

Initially, four PCR reactions were performed (employing Pfu polymerase) to create the deletion shown in Figure 25. The primers employed in the first reaction were 5' GAT GTG GAA GTG GTG AAA GAC 3 (SEQ ID NO:52), which anneals to 1319-1330 of the HDMD clone, and 5' CCA ATA GTG GTC AGT CCA GGA GCA TGT AAA

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TTG CTT TG 3' (SEQ ID NO:53), which is a reverse, tailed primer (the bold-faced sequence anneals to 1546-1532 of the HDMD clone and the underlined sequence anneals to 7512-7490 of the HDMD clone. PCR was conducted with these primers and a 228 bp PCR product was produced. The first primer employed in the second reaction was 5' CAA AGC AAT TTA CAT GCT CCT GGA CTG ACC ACT ATT GG 3' (SEQ ID NO:54), which is the reverse complement of SEQ ID NO:53 (the bold-faced sequence of SEQ ID NO:54 anneals to 1532-1546 of the HDMD clone in the forward direction, and the underlined sequence anneals to 7512-7490 of the HDMD clone in the forward direction. The other primer employed in the second reaction was 5' CTG TTG CAG TAA TCT ATG CTC CAA CAT CAA GGA AGA TG 3' (SEQ ID NO:55), and the bold-faced sequence anneals to 8287-8270 of the HDMD clone, and the underlined sequence anneals to 7612-7593 of the HDMD clone as a reverse primer. PCR was performed with these primers, and a 123 bp PCR product was produced. The first primer employed in the third reaction was 5' CAT CTT CCT TGA TGT TGG AGC ATA GAT TAC TGC AAC AG 3' (SEQ ID NO:56), the underlined sequence anneals to 7593-7612 of the HDMD clone in the forward direction, and the bold-faced sequence anneals to 8270-8287. The second primer employed in the third reaction was SEQ ID NO:51 (see above), which anneals to 9413-9396 in the reverse direction. PCR was performed with these primers, and a 1143 bp fragment was produced. The fourth reaction employed the products from reactions 1,2, and 3 as template, and the outside primers (SEQ ID NO:52 and SEQ ID NO:51), and a 1494 bp fragment was produced using Pfu polymerase.

This 1494 bp fragment was then digested with MunI and HindIII to produce a 1270 bp band and cloned into a 4320 bp MunI + HindIII fragment from the HDMD clone. The 1270 bp fragment contained the part of repeat 1, all of hinge 3, repeat 22, repeat 23, and part of repeat 24. The 4320 bp fragment contained the 5' UTR of HDMD, the N terminus, Hinge 1, and part of repeat 1 and pBSX. The MunI site in HDMD is located at base 1409. The HindIII site is at 9281 bp. Ligation of the 4320 bp fragment and the 1270 bp fragment was then performed (See Figure 25) and a

4490 bp fragment was produced. Step 3 was performed as describe above for  $\Delta$ R4-R23 to generate  $\Delta$ R2-R21+H3.

#### C. Cloning △R2-R21

The cloning of AR2-R21 was performed essentially the same way as for ΔR2-R21+H3, with the exception of the recombinant PCR reaction to assemble the rod domain deletion (See, Figure 26). All other steps are the same. Three PCR reactions were performed (using Pfu polymerase) to create the deletion. The primers employed in the first reaction were SEQ ID NO:52 (see above), and 5' CTG TTG CAG TAA TCT ATG ATG TAA ATT GCT TTG 3' (SEQ ID NO:57), the underlined sequence anneals to 8287-8270 of the HDMD clone in the reverse direction, and the bold-faced sequence anneals to 1546-1532 of the HDMD clone in the reverse direction. PCR was performed with these primers, and a 250 bp product was obtained. The first primer employed in the second reaction was 5' CAA AGC AAT TTA CAT CAT AGA TTA CTG CAA CAG 3' (SEQ ID NO:58), which is is the reverse complement of SEQ ID NO:57 (the bold-faced sequence of SEQ ID NO:58 anneals to 1532-1546 of the HDMD clone in the forward direction, and the underlined sequence anneals to 8270-8287 of the HDMD clone in the forward direction. The other primer employed in the second reaction was SEQ ID NO:51, which anneals to 9413-9396 in the reverse direction. PCR was performed with these primers and a 1143 bp product was obtained. The third reaction employed the products from reactions 1 and 2 (as template) and the outside primers (SEQ ID NO:52 and SEQ ID NO:51), and a 1383 bp fragment was produced. This fragment was then digested with MunI and HindIII to produce an 1147 bp fragment containing part of repeat 1, repeat 22, repeat 23, and part of repeat 24. This was then cloned into the same MunI + HindIII HDMD fragment described for the  $\Delta R2\text{-}R21\text{+}H3$  clone and all other steps thereafter were the same.

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#### **EXAMPLE 3**

#### △R4-R23 Deletions

This example describes the construction of 5' UTR, 3' UTR, and C-terminal deletions of  $\Delta$ R4-R23 (making it even smaller), as well as the addition of polyadenylation and promoter sequences. This example also describes the alteration of the Kozak sequence (to become more like that of consensus).

#### A. Deletion of the 3' UTR

In order to delete the 3' UTR, the following two primers were employed 5' TCT CTC CAA GAT CAC CTC G 3' (SEQ ID NO:64), which anneals to 9117-9134 of the HDMD full length clone, and 5' ATG AAG CTT GCG GCC GCA TGC GGG AAT CAG GAG TTG 3' (SEQ ID NO:65) (the underlined site is a HindIII site that was included in this primer and the bold-faced type is a NotI site). SEQ ID NO:65 is a reverse primer that anneals to 11340-11322 of HDMD in the 3' UTR. These primers cause the deletion of 707 bp of the 3' UTR from the XbaI cloning site located at 12057 to the end of this primer (SEQ ID NO:65), leaving 113 bp of native 3' UTR, and introducing NotI and HindIII cloning sites. The PCR product obtained using the primers corresponding to SEQ ID NOS:64 and 65 on the pΔR4-R23 clone was named HdysΔ3'UTR and was saved for use as a template to generate a further deletion of exons 71-78 (see part C below).

#### B. Deletion of 5' UTR and Alteration of Kozak Sequence

A portion of the 5' UTR was deleted (and the Kozak sequence was altered in the same step). The 'step 2' clone from cloning of  $\Delta R4$ -R23 was utilized (this was the the product of ligating the step 1 PCR product into the 5016 bp NcoI and HindIII fragment from the HDMD full-length clone, and this clone contained pBSX backbone plus the 5' UTR, N terminus, Hinge 1, Repeats 1, 2, 3, Hinge 2, and part of repeat 24. There is an MunI site located in the first repeat at nucleotide 1409 of the HDMD cDNA. In addition, there is a NotI site that is polylinker derived at the 5' end of the clone. These two sites were employed, MunI + NotI, to clone a new fragment

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containing a truncated 5' UTR and an altered Kozak sequence as follows. PCR was performed, using Pfu polymerase using the following primers. The first primer was 5' TAG CGG CCG CGG TTT TTT TTA TCG CTG CCT TGA TAT ACA CTT TCC ACC ATG CTT TGG TGG GAA GAA GTA G 3' (SEQ ID NO:59). We created a NotI site (underlined) in this primer so the product could be cloned back into the NotI site from the polylinker. The sequence immediately 3' to this NotI site corresponds to the dystrophin 5' UTR sequence (the original Kozak sequence was changed with this primer, from TCAAAATGC, changed to CCACCATGC. The second primer was 5' TTT TCC TGT TCC AAT CAG C 3' (SEQ ID NO:60) which anneals to sequence 1441-1423 of HDMD full length clone. The final product of this reaction was 1270 bp and was digested with NotI+MunI to produce a 1233 bp fragment that was then cloned into the NotI (polylinker) + MunI site in Repeat 1 of the "Step 2" clones (described above for ΔR4-23). This new clone was named pHDMD5' Kozak.

#### C. Deletion of exons 71-78 (C-terminal)

Using three PCR reactions, a 71-78 deletion was created. We used the HindIII fragment containing the 3'UTR that was generated by digestion of the HDMD full-length dystrophin cDNA with HindIII as the vector to clone the 71-78 fragment into the HindIII site. The primer employed for the first reaction were 5' GGC TTC CTA CAT TGT GTC AGT TTC CAT GTT GTC CCC 3' (SEQ ID NO:66), and 5' TCT CTC CAA GAT CAC CTC 3' (SEQ ID NO:67) anneals to 9117-9134 of HDMD. PCR was performed employing these primers and a 1334 bp product was produced. The primers for the second reaction were SEQ ID NO:65, and 5' GGG GAC AAC ATG GAA ACT GAC ACA ATG TAG GAA GCC 3' (SEQ ID NO:68), where the bold-face sequence anneals to exon 70 at 10415-10431 in the forward direction, and the underlined sequence anneals to 11216-11233 in the forward direction. PCR was performed and a 150 bp fragment was generated. The product of reactions 1 and 2 were used as template and the outside primers SEQ ID NO:65 and SEQ ID NO:67 were used to prime the reaction which generated the complete 71-78 C terminus (1484 bp). This product was digested with HindIII to produce a 1319 bp fragment and was

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cloned into the HindIII site of pTZ19R (See Figure 35). This new clone was named pTZ-HDMD-H3Δ71-78Δ3.

#### D. Cloning of the SV40 pA Sequence into the NOt I site

#### E. Cloning of CK6 promoter into NotI site

The CK6 promoter - 5' GGT-

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 $\tt CTGCACGCCTGGGTCCGGGGTGGGCACGGTGCCCGGGCAACGAGCTGAAAGC$ TCATCTGCTCTCAGGGCCCCTCCCTGGGGACAGCCCCTCCTGGCTAGTCACAC CCTGTAGGCTCCTCTATATAACCCAGGGGCACAGGGGCTGCCCCCGGGTCAC GGGGATCCTCTAGACC-3' (SEQ ID NO:61) was amplified using two tailed primers: 5' AGC GGC CGC GGT ACT ACG GGT CTA GG 3' Forward (SEQ ID NO:62), and 5' ATC GGC CGT CTA GAG GAT CCC CGT GAC C 3' Reverse (SEQ ID NO:63). The underlined sequence is a NotI site added to the end of this primer. The remaining sequence is CK6 sequence. The bold-faced type is an Eagl site added to the end of this primer. The remaining sequence is from CK6. The CK6 promoter was amplified this way so we could add the NotI and EagI sites (so the entire cassette could be excised when put back together with Notl). This PCR product was therefore digested with Notl and Eagl and ligated into the Notl site of pHDMD5'Kozak. This new clone was named pCK6HDMD5'Kozak. NotI and EagI produce compatible cohesive sites, but when EagI ligates to NotI, it destroys the site. So we placed the EagI site at the 3' end, so that when the final construct was cut with NotI, the entire expression cassette could be excised intact. The same strategy was employed at the 3' end when placing the SV40 poly A sequence into the 3' Not I site.

#### F. Re-ligating the 5' and 3' ends.

This step was performed as described above in the micro-dystrophin transgene constructs. We reconstituted the same cloning sites but with modifications in the fragments, so the modified 3' end, isolated as a HindIII fragment from clone pTZ-HDMD-H33'A (example 3 part D), was able to be cloned into the HindIII site of pCK6HDMD5'Kozak (example 3, part E). This final clone, named pCK6R4-R23KozakΔ3', contains a truncated dystrophin expression cassette that can be excised in its entirety by digestion with NotI. This excised expression cassette can then be used for a variety of purposes. One such purpose is to clone the cassette into a plasmid containing the inverted terminal repeats from adeno-associated virus. By cloning the dystrophin expression cassette HDMD-H33'A into a cloning site between the two ITRs of AAV, a recombinant AAV vector could be produced.

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#### Example 4

#### Construction of Reduced Repeat Dystrophin Constructs

This example describes the construction of  $\Delta H2-R19$  (an 8 spectrin-like-repeat sequence), pΔR9R16 (a 16 spectrin-like-repeat sequence), pΔR1R24 (a zero spectrinlike-repeat sequence), pΔH2-H3 (a 8 spectrin-like repeat sequence), and ΔH2-R19,R20 (a 7 spectrin-like repeat sequence). One starting plasmid was pHBMD, a human dystrophin cDNA (full-length HDMD, SEQ ID NO:47) with a further deletion of the sequences encoded by exons 17-48. The cDNA was cloned into the commercially available plasmid vector pTZ19r (MBI Fermentas; Genbank accession number Y14835, See Fig.35), into which an EcoRI-SalI adapter (prepared by self-annealing of the oligonucleotide 5'-AATTCGTCGACG-3', SEQ ID NO:83) had been ligated into the the EcoRI site. Base number 1 of the cDNA is immediately 3' of the adapter sequence, and the cDNA ends at the XbaI site at base 12,100 of SEQ ID NO:1. This XbaI site had been ligated into the XbaI site of the plasmid ptZ19r. Another starting plasmid is pBSX (SEQ ID NO:46), a modified version of pBluescript KSII+ (Stratagene) which is used to make pBSXA (pBSX into which the SV40 polyadenylation signal (pA) was added). This pA sequence was excised as a 206 bp fragment from pCMVB (Clonetech), blunt-ended with DNA polymerase I, and ligated into the blunt-ended KpnI site of pBSX. Another starting plasmid is pCK3, which is pBSX with the 3.3 kb mouse muscle creatine kinase enhancer plus promoter attached to the minx intron (See, Hauser et al., Mol Ther., 2:16-25, 2000). Another staring plasmid is pHDSK, which is pHBMD digested with KpnI, to remove the dystrophin sequences 3' of the internal KpnI site (base 7,616 of the human dystrophin cDNA sequence, SEQ ID NO:1). A further starting vector is p44.1, which is pBluescript KS-(Stratagene) carrying a human dystrophin cDNA fragment spanning the EcoRI site at base 7,002 to the EcoRI site at base 7,875 of the full-length human dystrophin cDNA sequence, cloned into the EcoRI site of the vector. Another plasmid employed was p30-2, pBluescribe (Stratagene) containing a fragment from the full-length human dystrophin cDNA spanning bases 1,455 to the EcoRI site at base 2,647, cloned into the EcoRI site of the vector. An additional vector employed was p30-1, pBluescribe

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(Stratagene) containing an EcoRI fragment from the full-length human dystrophin cDNA spanning bases 2,647 to 4,558, cloned into the EcoRI site of the vector. An further plasmid employed is p47-4, pBluescript KS- (Stratagene) carrying the human dystrophin cDNA EcoRI fragment spanning bases 4,452 to 7,002 of the full-length cDNA sequence, cloned into the EcoRI site of the vector. Another plasmid is p9-7, pBluescribe (Stratagene) containing bases 1-1,538 of the full-length human dystrophin cDNA. Base 1 is attached to a linker of the sequence 5' GAATTC-3' and cloned into the EcoRI site of the vector. Base 1,538 is blunt-end cloned into the PstI site of the vector, which had been destroyed by fill-in with T4 DNA polymerase. Another vector employed is p63-1, pBluescript KS- (Stratagene) carrying the human dystrophin cDNA EcoRI fragment spanning bases 7,875 to the 3' end of the full-length cDNA, cloned into the EcoRI site of the vector (the 3' end of the cDNA is ligated to a linker of the sequence 5'-GAATTC-3').

Initially, the MCK promoter plus enhancer and the minx intron were excised from pCK3 by digestion with EagI, yielding a 3.5 kb fragment that was ligated into EagI-digested pBSXA to make pBSXACK3. Truncated dystrophin cDNAs, derived from pHBMD, containing various deletions of dystrophin domains were prepared as described below. The cDNA inserts were excised from the plasmid backbone with Sall, and ligated into pBSXACK3 at the Sall site, which is located between the minx intron and the pA sequence, such that the 3' end of the cDNA was adjacent to the pA sequence. The isolation of the truncated cDNAs is described below. pBSXACK3-truncated dystrophin plasmids were digested with BssHII to release the expression vectors, which were gel purified and used to generate transgenic mice.

#### Isolation of AH2R19

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A PCR product was generated by amplification of plasmid p30-2 with primers 5'-TGTGCTGCAAGGCGATTAAGTTGG-3' (SEQ ID NO:72) and 5'-GAGCTAGGTCAGGCTGCTGTGAAATCTGTGC-3' (SEQ ID NO:75). Primer SEQ ID NO:75 overlaps the end of repeat 3 and the beginning of hinge 3. Primer SEQ ID NO:72 corresponds to a sequence in the plasmid vector adjacent to the

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cloning site. A second PCR product was generated by amplification of plasmid p44-1 using primers 5'-CCAGGCTTTACACTTTATGCTTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:73) and 5'-GCACAGATTTCACAGCAGCCTGACCTAGCTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:74). Primer SEQ ID NO:74 is the reverse complement of primer SEQ ID NO:75. Primer SEQ ID NO:73 corresponds to a sequence in the plasmid vector adjacent to the cloning site. The PCR products were then purified by agarose gel electorphoreses, and quantified. A recombinant PCR product was then prepared by mixing together 10 ng of each of the first two PCR products, then re-PCR amplifying using only primers SEQ ID NO:72 and SEQ ID NO:73. This recombinant PCR product was then digested with NheI and KpnI, and ligated into NheI and KpnI digested pHΔSK to generate plasmid pHBMDΔH2 (NheI cuts at cDNA base 1,519, and KpnI cuts at base 7,616 of the full-length human dystrophin cDNA sequence). pHBMDΔH2 was then digested with KpnI and Xba1, and ligated to the KpnI-XbaI fragment from pHBMD (this latter fragment contains the full-length human dystrophin cDNA bases 7,616 to 12,100) to obtain plasmid pΔH2R19.

#### Isolation of paR9R16

Plasmid p44-1 was digested with EcoRI and Asp718 to excise a 610 bp cDNA insert, that was ligated into pBSX digested with EcoRI and Asp718, yielding pBSX44AE. pBSX44AE was digested with EcoRI and XbaI, and ligated to the NheI-EcoRI cDNA-containing fragment from p30-2, yielding pBSX44AE/30-2NE. Plasmid pBSX44AE/30-2NE was linearized by digestion with EcoRI, into which was ligated the EcoRI-digested recombinant PCR product ΔR9-R16. This latter recombinant PCR product was generated as follows. Plasmid p30-1 was amplified with primers SEQ ID NO:72 and 5'-CCATTTCTCAACAGATCTTCCAAAGTCTTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:77), and plasmid p47-4 was amplified by PCR with primers SEQ ID NO:73 and 5'-CAAGACTTTGGAAGATCTGTTGAGAAATGG-3 (SEQ ID NO:76). A recombinant PCR product (ΔR9-R16) was then prepared by mixing together 10 ng of each of the first two PCR products, then re-PCR amplifying using only primers SEQ ID NO:72 and SEQ ID NO:73. This recombinant PCR product was then

digested with EcoRI, and ligated into EcoRI digested pBSX44AE/30-2NE to generate plasmid pR9R16int. Plasmid pR9R16int was digested with NcoI and Asp718, and the 3 kb cDNA fragment was isolated and ligated into NcoI and Asp718 digested pHΔSK to generate pΔR9R16.

#### Isolation of p∆R1R24

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Plasmid p9-7 was PCR amplified with PCR primers
5'-AGTGTGGTTTGCCAGCAGTC (SEQ ID NO:80) and
5'-CAAAGTCCCTGTGGGCGTCTTCAGGAGCTTCC-3' (SEQ ID NO:79). Plasmid
p63-1 was PCR amplified with primers 5'
GGAAGCTCCTGAAGACGCCCACAGGGACTTTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:78) and
5'-TGGTTGATATAGTAGGGCAC-3' (SEQ ID NO:81). A recombinant PCR product
(ΔR1-R24) was then prepared by mixing together 10 ng of each of the first two PCR products, then re-PCR amplifying using only primers SEQ ID NO:80 and SEQ ID
NO:81. This recombinant PCR product was then digested with SexAI and PpuMI, and ligated into SexAI and PpuMI digested pHBMD to generate plasmid pΔR1R24.

#### Isolation of p∆H2-H3

This clone was prepared exactly as pΔH2-R19, except that primer 5'-CAGATTTCACAGGCTGCTCTGGCAGATTTC-3' (SEQ ID NO:82) was used in place of primer SEQ ID NO:74, and primer 5'-GAAATCTGCCAGAGCAGCCTGTGAAATCTG-3' (SEQ ID NO:84) was used in place of primer SEQ ID NO:75.

#### Isolation of AH2-R19,R20

This clone was generated from clone pΔH2R19 as follows. Plasmid p44-1 was amplified with primers SEQ ID NO:72 and 5'-

TGAATCCTTTAACATAGGTACCTCCAACAT-3' (SEQ ID NO:85). Plasmid 63-1 was amplified with primers 5'-ATGTTGGAGGTACCTATGTTAAAGGATTCA-3' (SEQ ID NO:86) and SEQ ID NO:81. The PCR products were then purified by

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agarose gel electorphoreses, and quantified. A recombinant PCR product was then prepared by mixing together 10 ng of each of the first two PCR products, then re-PCR amplifying using only primers SEQ ID NO:72 and SEQ ID NO:81. This product was digested with Asp718 and BstXI, and ligated into Asp718 and BstXI digested pHBMD generating clone pBMDΔR20. The Asp718-XbaI cDNA-containing fragment from pBMDΔR20 was isolated and ligated into Asp718 and XbaI digested pΔH2R19 to generate pΔH2-R19,R20.

#### **EXAMPLE 5**

#### Testing Truncated Dystrophin in mdx Mice

This example describes the generation of transgenic mdx mice expressing truncated dystrophin cDNA (see above), and testing these mice in various ways to determine various measurable muscle values. A variety of dystrophin expression cassettes (Fig. 27) were used to generate transgenic mice to test their functional capacity in alleviating muscular dystrophy on the dystrophin null mdx background. Figure 27 depicts the truncated dystrophin cDNA sequences tested, all of which were linked to an regulatory regions, a minx intron, and the SV40 polyadenylation sequence (the 4-repeat constructs employed the HSA actin promoter, See Crawford et al., J. Cell. Biol., 150:1399, 2000; and the remaining sequences employed an MCK enhancer and promoter, see Niwa et al., Genes Dev. 4:1552, 1990). Each of these constructs was released by digestion from plasmid hosts, were gel purified, and used to generate transgenic mice.

Excised expression cassettes injected into wild type C57B1/10 x SJL/J F2 hybrid embryos, and F<sup>0</sup> mice were screened by PCR analysis of DNA isolated from tail snips. Positive F<sup>0</sup> mice were backcrossed onto the C57B1/10mdx background, and individual mouse lines were tested for dystrophin expression by immunofluorescent analysis with dystrophin antibodies for of expression in skeletal muscle fibers. Lines that displayed uniform expression of dystrophin in muscle fibers were selected for further analysis. These lines were further backcrossed onto the mdx mouse

## A. Truncated dystrophin cDNAs are expressed at various levels in muscles of transgenic mdx mice.

Muscle extracts were analyzed by western (immuno) blot analysis to determine the amount of dystrophin made in different muscles of the transgenic mdx mice. For these studies, total protein was extracted from the quadriceps and diaphragm muscles of control and transgenic mice, and protein concentrations were determined using the Coomassie Plus Protein Assay Reagent (Pierce). One hundred micrograms of each sample was electrophoresed on a 6% polyacrylamide/SDS gel (29.7:0.3/acryl:bis), transferred for 2 hours at 75 volts onto Biotrace Nitrocellulose (Gelman Science) in 1X Tris-Glycine, 20% methanol, 0.05% SDS, using a wet-transfer apparatus (Hoefer). Membranes were blocked in 10% non-fat dry milk, 1% normal goat serum, and 0.1% Tween-20, and hybridized with DYS1 (Novacastra) at a 1/1000 dilution for 2 hours at room temperature, washed, and then probed with horse radish peroxidase conjugated anti-mouse antibodies at a 1/2,000 dilution (Cappel). Blots were developed using the ECL chemiluminescence system (Amersham). All incubations contained 1% normal goat serum and 0.1% Tween-20. The results of the western blot indicated that R9-R16 was poorly expressed in this line of mice, especially in the diaphragm, and that H2-H3 was very poorly expressed in the diaphragm.

## B. Truncated dystrophin cDNAs confer various degrees of protection on muscles of transgenic mdx mice.

Various muscle groups from the different lines of transgenic mice expressing truncated dystrophins were examined for morphological abnormalities, and for expression of dystrophin by indirect immunofluorescence (IF) in individual fibers. IF analysis was performed as follows. Skeletal muscle was removed from control and transgenic animals, cut into strips, embedded in Tissue-tek OCT mounting media (Miles, Inc.), and frozen quickly in liquid nitrogen-cooled isopentane. Seven micrometer sections were blocked with 1% gelatin in KPBS for 15 minutes, washed in

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KPBS + 0.2% gelatin (KPBSG), and incubated for 2 hours in KPBSG + 1% normal goat serum with affinity-purified dystrophin antibody 18-4 (Cox et al., Nature, 364:725-729, 1993) at a dilution of 1/1000. After washing, the slides were incubated for 1 hour with either biotin-labeled goat anti-rabbit polyclonal antibodies (Pierce), washed again, and incubated with FITC (fluorescein isothiocynate)-conjugated streptavidin. After a final wash, Vectashield (Vector Laboratories, Inc.) with DAPI was applied and sections were photographed through a dual bandpass filter under 40X magnification using a Nikon E1000 microscope.

Morphological analysis of the muscles was performed as follows. Muscle groups from among the following types were chosen for analysis: Quadriceps (Quad), soleus, extensor digitorum longus (EDL), tibialis anterior (TA), and diaphragm muscles. Selected muscles were removed from mice, frozen in liquid nitrogen cooled O.C.T. embedding medium (Tissue-Tek), and cut into 7 µm sections. After fixing in 3.7% formaldehyde, sections were stained in hematoxylin and eosin-phloxine. Stained sections were imaged with a Nikon E1000 microscope and photographed.

The results of this analysis show that micro-dystrophin expression ( $\Delta$ R4R23 transgene) in the diaphragm prevents the onset of muscular dystrophy in mdx mice. In particular, micro-dystrophin transgenic and wild-type C57Bl/10 diaphragm sections stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) show morphologically healthy muscle without areas of fibrosis, necrosis, mononuclear cell infiltration, or centrally located nuclei. Conversely, the mdx diaphragm displays a high level of dystrophic morphology by H&E. Also, immuno-fluorescence, using anti-dystrophin polyclonal primary antisera, demonstrates that micro-dystrophin transgenes are expressed at the sarcolemmal membrane in a similar fashion to that of wild-type dystrophin, while mdx mice do not express dystrophin.

H & E staining also shows that truncated dystrophins with 8 or 16 spectrin-like repeats have varying abilities to prevent dystrophy in the diaphragm of transgenic mdx mice. The H2R19 maintains normal muscle morphology that is not different from wild-type C57Bl/10 muscle. The  $\Delta$ H2R19 muscle displays a very low percentage of

centrally nucleated fibers, while the  $\Delta$ H2-R19,R20 and  $\Delta$ R9-16 constructs display percentages intermediate between  $\Delta$ H2-R19 and mdx (see Fig. 28). The mdx diaphragm had a large number of centrally nucleated fibers, many necrotic fibers, and large areas of mono-nuclear cell infiltration and fibrosis.

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The results also show that quadriceps muscle fibers expressing micro-dystrophin transgene (AR4R23 transgene) display normal morphology and exclude Evans Blue Dye. Micro-dystrophin transgenic mdx or C57Bl/10 quadriceps sections stained with hematoxylin and eosin (H&E) display morphologically healthy muscle without areas of necrosis, fibrosis, mononuclear cell infiltration, or centrally-located nuclei, as opposed to sections of mdx muscle. The high abundance of central nuclei and mononuclear immune cell infiltration are evidence of muscle cell necrosis. Immunofluorescence results indicate that micro-dystrophins display a subsarcolemmal expression pattern like that of wild-type dystrophin, while mdx mice do not express dystrophin. Evans Blue Dye (EBD) uptake is an indication of a damaged myofiber. For analysis of EBD uptake, mice were tail vein injected with 150 µl of a solution containing 10 mg/ml Evans blue dye in PBS (150 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris pH 7.4). After three hours, the animals were euthanized and mouse tissues were either fixed in 3.7% formaldehyde/0.5% glutaraldehyde to observe gross dye uptake, or frozen unfixed in O.C.T. embedding medium. To examine Evans blue uptake by individual fibers, 7 µm thick frozen sections were fixed in cold acetone and analyzed by fluorescence microscopy. The results of this testing indicate that fibers expressing micro-dystrophin or wild-type dystrophin exclude EBD, and that damaged mdx muscle cell membranes are permeable to Evans Blue dye.

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A hallmark of dystrophy in mdx mice is the presence of large numbers of centrally-nucleated muscle fibers, reflecting cycles of fiber degeneration and regeneration. To estimate the degree of myofiber regeneration occurring in the transgenic mice, centrally-nucleated fibers were counted from quadriceps muscles in age-matched wild-type, mdx, and transgenic mdx mice (Fig. 28). To determine the

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percentage of fibers containing central nuclei, the number of muscle fibers with centrally-located nuclei was divided by the total number of muscle fibers.

Expression of 8 or 4 repeat micro-dystrophin transgenes on the *mdx* background significantly reduces the percentage of fibers with centrally-located nuclei to wild-type or near wild-type levels (Fig. 28). Dystrophin molecules with zero repeats are unable to correct the *mdx* phenotype by this assay. The best constructs were observed to be the 8 repeat H2-R19 and the 4 repeat R2-R23 constructs. Greater percentages of centrally nucleated fibers were observed in mice expression the exon 17-48 deletion, the 4 repeat R2R21 construct, the 7 repeat H2R19,R20 construct, the 16 repeat R9R16 construct, and the zero repeat R1R24 construct (Fig. 28). The results from the R9R16 construct likely do not reflect the full functional capacity of the 16 repeat dystrophin since this line of mice expressed very low levels of the truncated dystrophin protein. All other muscles expressed levels of dystrophin that have been shown to be capable of preventing dystrophy if the expressed protein is functional (Phelps *et al.*, *Hum Mol Genet*; 4:1251-1258, 1995).

The functional capacity of the truncated dystrophins was also assessed by measuring muscle contractile properties in the transgenic *mdx* mice. Contractile properties of muscles from transgenic mice were compared with those of C57Bl/10 wild type and *mdx* mice. The samples included 4-8 muscles each from the tibialis anterior (TA), extensor digitorum longus (EDL) or diaphragm. Mice were deeply anesthetized with avertin and each muscle was isolated and dissected free from the mouse. After removal of the limb muscles, the mice were euthanized with the removal of the diaphragm muscle. The muscles were immersed in a bath filled with oxygenated buffered mammalian Ringer's solution (137 mM NaCl, 24 mM NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, 11 mM glucose, 5 mM KCl, 2 mM CaCl<sub>2</sub>, 1 mM MgSO<sub>4</sub>, 1 mM NaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>, and 0.025 mM tubocurarine chloride, pH 7.4). For each muscle, one tendon was tied to a servomotor and the other tendon to a force transducer. Muscles were stretched from slack length to the optimal length for force development and then stimulated at a frequency that produced absolute isometric tetanic force (mN). Following the

measurements of the contractile properties, the muscles were removed from the bath, blotted and weighed to determine muscle mass. Specific force (kN/m2) was calculated by dividing absolute force by total fiber cross sectional area.

Figure 29 shows that the 8 repeat dystrophin encoded by H2-R19 supports normal force development in both the diaphragm (Fig. 29a) and EDL muscle (Fig. 29b). In contrast, previous studies showed that the exon 17-48 construct, which encodes a dystrophin with 8.25 spectrin-like repeats, supports only 90-95% of normal force development in the diaphragm (Phelps et al., Hum Mol Genet, 4:1251-1258, 1995). The 8 repeat dystrophin lacking a central hinge (H2-H3), and the 7 repeat dystrophin (H2-R19,R20) both fail to support significant force generation compared with dystrophic mdx muscles. The results from the R9-R16 construct likely do not reflect the full functional capacity of the 16 repeat dystrophin, since this line of mice expressed very low levels of the truncated dystrophin.

Figure 30 shows that the micro-dystrophin transgenic mdx mice develop less specific force than do C57Bl/10 mice in the TA, but near wild-type levels in the diaphragm. Micro-dys 1 and -2 refer to transgenes ΔR4-R23, and ΔR2-R21, respectively. Figure 30A shows that C57Bl/10 mice display significantly higher specific force than both transgenic lines and mdx mice in the tibialis anterior (TA) muscle. Data are presented as means ± standard error of the means (s.e.m.) with each bar representing 6 to 8 TA muscles. ANOVA statistical testing was performed. (\* indicates significance from C57Bl/10, p<0.01; s indicates significance from C57Bl/10, p<0.05). Figure 30B shows that mice expressing Micro-dys 1 develop wild type levels of specific force in the diaphragm, while mice expressing Micro-dys 2 develop ~22% less specific force by the same assay when compared with C57Bl/10. Both lines of mice develop more specific force than mdx mice in the diaphragm. Data are presented as the percentage of wild type.

Dystrophic mice are susceptible to contraction-induced injury (Petrof, et al., Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA. 90:3710-3714, 1993). In this part of the example tested whether the 4 repeat dystrophin clones would protect muscles of transgenic mdx mice

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from contraction induced injuries. To test contraction-induced injury, an experimental protocol consisting of two muscle stretches was performed in live, anesthetized animals. The distal tendon of the TA was cut and secured to the lever arm of a servomotor that monitors position and force produced by the muscle. Stimulation voltage and optimal muscle length (L<sub>0</sub>) for force production were determined. The muscle was maximally stimulated and then stretched 40% greater than L<sub>0</sub> (LC1) for 300 milliseconds. A second lengthening contraction was performed 10 seconds later (LC2). The maximum force that the muscle was able to produce after each stretch was measured and expressed as a percentage of the force produced before stretch. Mdx mice expressing micro-dystrophins were significantly protected from the dramatic force deficit produced after a lengthening contraction compared with mdx mice (Fig. 31). Micro-dys 1 and -2 refer to transgenes AR4-R23, and AR2-R21, respectively. Furthermore, there was no significant difference between either micro-dystrophin construct studied in this assay and C57B1/10 mice following the second, most damaging lengthening contraction. Data are presented as means ± s.e.m. with each bar representing between 6 and 8 TA muscles from 9-11 week old mice.

### C. Truncated 4 repeat dystrophin cDNAs restore the ability to run long distances to mdx mice.

We have observed that *mdx* mice are not able to run for long distances on a treadmill, as compared to wild-type mice (*see* below). Therefore, mice expressing four repeat dystrophins were compared with wild-type and *mdx* mice for ability to run for extended times on a treadmill. The exercising protocol utilized a six lane, enclosed treadmill with a shock grid to allow forced running at a controlled rate. C57Bl/10, C57Bl/6 x SJL F1, *mdx* or transgenic *mdx* mice were run at a 15 degree downward angle to induce damaging eccentric muscle contractions. Mice were given a 15 minute acclimation period prior to exercise, and then ran at 10 meters/minute with a subsequent 5 m/min increase in rate every 10 minutes until exhaustion. Exhaustion was determined to be the time at which a mouse spent more than 5 seconds sitting on

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the shock grid without attempting a re-entry to the treadmill. As shown in Fig 32, both lines of four repeat transgenic mice ran significantly farther than mdx mice. Micro-dys 1 and -2 refer to transgenes  $\Delta R4$ -R23, and  $\Delta R2$ -R21, respectively. Micro-dystrophin transgenic mice are a genetic mixture of C57Bl/6 x SJL, and C57Bl/10 strains, and ran an intermediate distance between the two wild-type lines. Data are presented as means  $\pm$  s.e.m. ANOVA statistical analyses were performed. (\* indicates values significantly different from mdx line, p<0.01; s indicates values significantly different from mdx line, p<0.05).

#### D. Micro-dystrophin transgenic mdx mice do not display hypertrophy

As a way to measure the functional capacity of the four-repeat dystrophins, we weighed both whole mice and dissected tibialis anterior muscles from age matched transgenic and control mice. The results shown in Fig. 33 show that the micro-dystrophin transgenic mdx mice do not display the muscle hypertrophy normally observed in mdx mice. Figure 33A shows that three month old micro-dystrophin transgenic mdx mice weighed significantly less than age-matched mdx control mice. Figure 11B shows that tibialis anterior (TA) muscle masses in mdx mice were significantly higher than control muscle masses in C57Bl/10 and in both lines of mdx mice expressing different micro-dystrophin transgenes. Data are presented as means  $\pm$  s.e.m. with each bar representing between 3 and 4 mice. ANOVA statistical analyses were performed (\* indicates difference from mdx line, p<0.01; Y indicates difference from C57Bl/10 line, p<0.05). Micro-dys 1 and -2 refer to transgenes  $\Delta$ R4-R23, and  $\Delta$ R2-R21, respectively.

#### **EXAMPLE 6**

#### Microdystrophin-containing Adeno-associated Viral Vectors

This example describes a construct that could be made in order to allow adenoassociated virus to express a mini-dystrophin peptide in a target muscle cells. Fig. 34 shows a schematic illustration of a plasmid vector containing the adeno-associated

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virus inverted terminal repeats (AAV-ITRs), the muscle promoter plus enhancer fragment known as CK6 (SEQ ID NO:61, the ΔR2-R21 four repeat dystrophin cDNA (SEQ ID NO:40) with a further deletion of sequences encoded on exons 71-78, plus a 195 base pair SV40 polyadenylation signal that would have a total insert size of approximately 4.7 kb. The cloning capacity of adeno-associated viral vectors is approximately 4.9 kb. As such, the construct could be efficiently packaged into AAV viral particles (e.g. this plasmid construct could be used to transfect cells such that AAV expressing mini-dystrophin peptide is expressed). These AAV then, for example, may be administered to a subject with DMD or BMD (i.e. gene therapy to correct a muscle deficiency in a subject).

All publications and patents mentioned in the above specification are herein incorporated by reference. Various modifications and variations of the described method and system of the invention will be apparent to those skilled in the art without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention. Although the invention has been described in connection with specific preferred embodiments, it should be understood that the invention as claimed should not be unduly limited to such specific embodiments. Indeed, various modifications of the described modes for carrying out the invention which are obvious to those skilled in material science, chemistry, and molecular biology or related fields are intended to be within the scope of the following claims.

#### **CLAIMS**

We claim:

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- 1. A composition comprising nucleic acid encoding a mini-dystrophin peptide, wherein said mini-dystrophin peptide comprises a spectrin-like repeat domain, and wherein said spectrin-like repeat domain consists of n spectrin-like repeats, wherein n is an even number less than 24.
- 2. The composition of Claim 1, wherein said mini-dystrophin-peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model by at least 20% of the wild type value.
- 3. The composition of Claim 1, wherein said mini-dystrophin peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model to a level similar to the wild-type value.
  - 4. The composition of Claim 1, wherein n is a multiple of 4.
  - 5. The composition of Claim 1, wherein n is 4.
- 6. The composition of Claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid comprises an expression vector.
- 7. The composition of Claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid comprises spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences.
- 8. The composition of Claim 7, wherein said spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences are precise spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences.

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- 9. The composition of Claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid comprises an actin-binding domain encoding sequence.
- 10. The composition of Claim 9, wherein said actin binding domain comprises at least a portion of SEQ ID NO:6.
- 5 11. The composition of Claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid comprises a β-dystroglycan binding domain.
  - 12. The composition of Claim 11, wherein said β-dystroglycan binding domain comprises at least a portion of a dystrophin hinge 4 encoding sequence, and at least a portion of a dystrophin cysteine-rich domain encoding sequence.
  - 13. The composition of Claim 7, wherein said spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences are selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NOS:8-10, 12-27, and 29-33.
  - 14. The composition of Claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid contains less than 75% of a wild type dystrophin 3' untranslated region.
  - 15. The composition of Claim 1, wherein said mini-dystrophin peptide further comprises a substantially deleted dystrophin C-terminal domain.
  - 16. The composition of Claim 1, wherein said nucleic acid sequence contains less than 50% of a dystrophin 3' untranslated region.
  - 17. A method of expressing a mini-dystrophin peptide in a target cell, comprising;
    - a) providing;

- i) a vector comprising nucleic acid encoding a minidystrophin peptide, wherein said mini-dystrophin peptide comprises a spectrin-like repeat domain, and wherein said spectrin-like repeat domain consists of n spectrin-like repeats, wherein n is an even number less than 24, and
  - ii) a target cell, and
- b) contacting said vector with said target cell under conditions such that said mini-dystrophin peptide is expressed in said target cell.
- 18. The method of Claim 17, wherein said mini-dystrophin peptide further comprises a substantially deleted dystrophin C-terminal domain.
- 19. The composition of Claim 17, wherein said nucleic acid comprises spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences.
- 20. The method of Claim 19, wherein said spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences are precise spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences.
- 21. The composition of Claim 17, wherein said mini-dystrophin-peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model by at least 20% of the wild type value.
- 22. The composition of Claim 17, wherein said mini-dystrophin peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model to a level similar to the wild-type value.
- 23. A composition comprising nucleic acid, wherein said nucleic acid encodes a mini-dystrophin peptide, and wherein said mini-dystrophin peptide comprises a substantially deleted dystrophin C-terminal domain.

- 24. The composition of Claim 23, wherein said substantially deleted dystrophin C-terminal domain is less than 40% of a wild type dystrophin C-terminal domain.
- 25. The composition of Claim 23, wherein said mini-dystrophin-peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model by at least 20% of the wild type value.
- 26. The composition of Claim 23, wherein said mini-dystrophin peptide is capable of altering a measurable muscle value in a DMD animal model to a level similar to the wild-type value.
- 27. The composition of Claim 23, wherein said nucleic acid comprises an actin-binding domain encoding sequence.
- 28. The composition of Claim 23, wherein said nucleic acid comprises a β-dystroglycan binding domain.
- 29. The composition of Claim 23, wherein said nucleic acid comprises at least 2 spectrin-like repeat encoding sequences.
- 30. The composition of Claim 23, wherein said nucleic acid comprises viral nucleic acid.

PATENT Attorney Docket No.: UM-04723

#### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Jeffrey S. Chamberlain et al.

Group No.: . Examiner:

Serial No.:

Filed: Entitled:

0

Truncated Dystrophin Genes

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Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

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썙	)	. ,	Jaen Andrews	(Reg. No. 35,051)

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	Title:	
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	3003 So. State Street	
•	Ann Arbor, MI 48109	

#### FIGURE 1 (Human Dystrophin cDNA, Acc. No. M18533, SEQ ID NO:1)

```
1 gggattccct cactttcccc ctacaggact cagatctggg aggcaattac cttcggagaa 61 aaacgaatag gaaaaactga agtgttactt tttttaaagc'tgctgaagtt tgttggtttc
    121 tcattgtttt taagcctact ggagcaataa agtttgaaga acttttacca ggttttttt
181 atcgctgcct tgatatacac ttttcaaaat gctttggtgg gaagaagtag aggactgtta
241 tgaaagagaa gatgttcaaa agaaaacatt cacaaaatgg gtaaatgcac aattttctaa
               gtttgggaag cagcatattg agaacetett cagtgaeeta caggatggga ggegeeteet
    gtttgggaag cagcatattg agaacctett cagtgaccta caggaryya yycycecca
361 agacctecte gaaggeetga cagggeaaaa actgecaaaa gaaaaaaggat ccacaagagt
421 teatgecetg aacaatgtea acaaggeact gegggttttg cagaacaata atgttgattt
481 agtgaatatt ggaagtactg acategtaga tggaaatcat aaactgacte ttggtttgat
541 ttggaatata atectecact ggeaggteaa aaatgtaatg aaaaatatca tggetggatt
601 geaacaaacc aacagtgaaa agatteteet gagetggte cgacaatcaa etegtaatta
661 tecacaggtt aatgtaatca acttcaccac cagetggtet gatggeetgg etttgaatge
               tetcatecat agteatagge cagacetatt tgactggaat agtgtggttt gecageagte
781 agccacaca cgactggaac atgcattcaa catcgccaga tatcaattag gcatagagaa 841 actactcgat cctgaagatg ttgataccac ctatccagat aagaagtcca tcttaatgta 901 catcacatca ctcttccaag ttttgcctca acaagtgagc attgaagcca tccaggaagt 961 ggaaatgttg ccaaggccac ctaaagtgac taaagagaaa cattttcagt tacatcatca 1021 aatgcactat tctcaacaga tcacggtcag tctagcacag ggatatgaga gaacttcttc 1081 ccctaacagg agccattc cgattcaaga gctatgccta cacacaggct gctatgtca ccacctctga 1141 ccctacacgg agcccattc ctcacagca tttggaagct cctgaagaca agcaatttg 21201 cagttcattg atggagagtg aagtaaacct ggacggtat caaacaggtt tagaagaagt 1261 attatcgtgg cttctttctg ctgaggacac attgcaagca catgaaggaga tttctaatga 1321 tgtggaagtg gtgaaagaca agttcatac attgggaagt aagctgattg gaacaggaaa 1441 attatcagaa gatgaagaa ctgaagtaca aggagagat aattccaaa attcaagatg
               agccacacaa cgactggaac atgcattcaa catcgccaga tatcaattag gcatagagaa
 1441 attatcagaa gatgaagaaa ctgaagtaca agagcagatg aatctcctaa attcaagatg 1501 ggaatgcctc agggtagcta gcatggaaaa acaaagcaat ttacatagag ttttaatgga
 1561 tetecagaat cagaaactga aagaattgaa tgactggeta acaaaaacag aagaaagaac 1621 aaggaaaatg gaggaagage etettggace tgatettgaa gacetaaaac gecaagtaca
 1681 acaacataag gtgcttcaag aagatctaga acaagaacaa gtcagggtca attctctcac
1741 tcacatggtg gtggtagttg atgaatctag tggagatcac gcaactgctg ctttggaaga
1741 tCacatggtg gtggtagttg atgaatctag tggagatcac gcaactgcty ctttygaga

1801 acaacttaag gtattgggag atcgatggc aaacatctgt agatggacag aagaccgctg

1861 ggttctttta caagacatce ttetcaaatg gcaacgtett actgaagaac agtgcetttt

1921 tagtgcatgg etttcagaaa aagaagatge agtgaacaag atteacacaa etggetttaa

1981 agatcaaaat gaaatgttat caagtettea aaaactggee gttttaaaag eggatctaga

2041 aaagaaaaag caatccatgg gcaaactgta tteactcaaa caagatette ttteaacact

1981 gaagaataag teagtgacce agaaggagg agcatggetg gataactttg eeeggtgttg

1161 ggataattta gtecaaaaac ttaaaagag tacagcacag atttcacagg etgtgaccac
              ggataattta gtccaaaaac ttgaaaagag tacagcacag atttcacagg ctgtcaccac cactcagcca tcactaacac agacaactgt aatggaaaca gtaactagg tgaccacacag
 2221
              ggaacagatc ctggtaaagc atgctcaaga ggaacttcca ccaccacctc cccaaaagaa
 2281
              gaggcagatt actgtggatt ctgaaattag gaaaaggttg gatgttgata taactgaact
 2341
              tcacagctgg attactcgct cagaagctgt gttgcagagt cctgaatttg caatctttcg gaaggaaaggc aacttctcag acttaaaaga aaaagtcaat gccatagagc gagaaaaagc
 2401
 2461
             tgagaagtte agaaaactge aagatgecag cagateaget caggecetgg tggaacagat ggtgaatgag ggtgttaatg cagatagcat caaacaagee tcagaacaac tgaacageeg gtggategaa ttetgecagt tgetaagtga gagacttaat tggetggagt atcagaacaa categategat ttetataate agetacaaca attggageag atgagataaa categategaaaa
2521
 2581
2641
2701
             ctggttgaaa atccaaccca ccacccatc agagccaaca gcaattaaaa gtcagttaaa aatttgtaag gatgaagtca accggctatc aggtcttcaa cctcaaattg aacgattaaa
2761
2821
2881 aattcaaagc atagccctga aagagaaagg acaggacca atgttcctgg atgcagactt 2941 tgtggccttt acaaatcatt ttaagcaagt cttttctgat gtgcaggcca gagagaaaga 3061 caggacatgg gtccagcagt cagaaaccaa actctccata cctcaactta gtgtcacga 3061 catgaaatc atggaggaaga gactcgggga attgtagggt ttacaaagtt ctctgcaaga 3121 ctatgaaatc atggaggaaga gactcaggagga attgcagggt ttacaaagtt ctctgcaaga 3181 gcaacaagag gacctatagt atgcaggag atggagggt ttacaaagtt ctctgcaaga
3181 gcaacaaagt ggcctatact atctcagcac cactgtgaaa gagatgtcga agaaagcgcc 3241 ctctgaaatt agccggaaat atcaatcaga atttgaagaa attgagggac gctggaagaa 3301 gctctcctcc cagctggttg agcattgtca aaagctagag gagcaaatga ataaactccg
3361 aaaaattcag aatcacatac aaaccctgaa gaaatggatg gctgaagttg atgttttct
3421 gaaggaggaa tggcctgccc ttggggattc agaaattcta aaaaagcagc tgaaacagtg
3481 cagactttta gtcagtgata ttcagacaat tcagcccagt ctaaacagtg tcaatgaagg
             tgggcagaag ataaagaatg aagcagagcc agagtttgct tcgagacttg agacagaact
3601 caaagaactt aacactcagt gggatcacat gtgccaacag gtctatgcca gaaaggaggc
```

#### FIGURE 1 (cont.)

```
3661 cttgaaggga ggtttggaga aaactgtaag cctccagaaa gatctatcag agatgcacga
3721 atggatgaca caagctgaag aagagtatct tgagagagat tttgaatata aaactccaga
               tgaattacag aaagcagttg aagagatgaa gagagctaaa gaagaggccc aacaaaaaga
      3841 agcgaaagtg aaactcctta ctgagtctgt aaatagtgtc atagctcaag ctccacctgt
3901 agcacaagag gccttaaaaa aggaacttga aactctaacc accaactacc agtggctctg
     3961 cactaggctg aatgggaaat gcaagacttt ggaagaagtt tgggcatgtt ggcatgagtt 4021 attgtcatac ttggagaaag caaacaagtg gctaaatgaa gtagaattta aacttaaaac
     4081 cactgaaaac attcctggcg gagctgagga aatctctgag gtgctagatt cacttgaaaa 4141 tttgatgcga cattcagagg ataacccaaa tcagattcgc atattggcac agaccctaac
    4741 tetgagtgaa gtgaagtetg aagtggaaat ggtgataaag aetggaegte agattgtaca
4801 gaaaaagcag aeggaaaate ccaaagaaet tgatgaaaga gtaacagett tgaaattgca
    4861 ttataatgag ctgggagcaa aggtaacaga aagaaagcaa cagttggaga aatgcttgaa
   ggactetaca cgtgaccaag cagcaaactt gatggcaaac cgcggtgacc actgcaggaa attagtagag ccccaaatct cagagctcaa ccatcgattt gcagccattt cacacagaat
    5461
  5461 attagtagag ccccaaatct cagagctcaa ccatcgatt gcagccattt cacacagaat taagactgga aaggcetcca tteetttgaa ggaattggag cagtttaact cagatataca tagacaatga tcagcagggg gtgaatetga aaggagaaga tcaagatga gggtactgta aaagaattgt tgcaaagagg gggtactgta aaagaattgt tgcaaagagg gggtactgta aaagaattgt tgcaaagagg gggtactgta aaagaattgt tgcaaagagg gggtactgta aaggaaataa agataaaaca tcacagatga gagaaagaga gaggaaataa agataaaaca atteetcaa agtggtatea gtacaagagg caggetcaaa gaagaaaaaa gaattgcagaa aattgcagaa aattgcagaa aattgcagaa qaagaaagag qagctqaatg cagtggtatg
7201 agacettgaa gageagttaa ateatetget getgtggtta teteetatta ggaateagtt ggaaatttat aaceaaceaa aceaagaagg aceatttgae gtteaggaaa etgaaatage
7321 agttcaagct aaacaaccgg atgtggaaga gattttgtct aaagggcagc atttgtacaa
7381 ggaaaaacca gccactcagc cagtgaagag gaagttagaa gatctgagct ctgagtggaa
7441 ggcggtaaac cgtttacttc aagagctgag ggcaaagcag cctgacctag ctcctggact
```

#### FIGURE 1 (cont.)

```
7501 gaccactatt ggagcetete etacteagae tgttactetg gtgacacaac etgtggttac
                       taaggaaact gccateteca aactagaaat gccatettee ttgatgttgg aggtacetge tetggeagat ttcaaceggg ettggacaga acttacegae tggettete tgettgatea
         7681 agttataaaa tcacagaggg tgatggtggg tgaccttgag gatatcaacg agatgatcat
7741 caagcagaag gcaacaatgc aggatttgga acagaggcgt ccccagttgg aagaactcat
        8041 tacagtagat gcaatccaaa agaaaatcac agaaaccaag cagttggcca aagacctccg
        8101 ccagtggcag acaaatgtag atgtggcaaa tgacttggcc ctgaaacttc tccgggatta
8161 ttctgcagat gataccagaa aagtccacat gataacagag aatatcaatg cctcttggag
       8221 aagcattcat aaaagggtga gtgagcgaga ggctgctttg gaagaaactc atagattact gcaacagttc cccctggacc tggaaaagtt tcttgcctgg cttacagaag ctgaaacaac 8341 tgccaatgtc ctacaggatg ctacccgtaa ggaaaggctc ctagaagact ccaagggagt 8401 aaaagagctg atgaaacaat ggcaagacct ccaaggtgaa attgaagctc acacaggtga
        8461 tratcacaac ctggatgaaa acagccaaaa aatcctgaga tccctggaag gttccgatga
      8521 tgcagtcctg ttacaaagac gtttggataa aarcctgaga tccctggaag gttccgatga
8581 aaagtctctc aacattaggt cccatttgga agccagttct gaccagtgga agcgtctgca
8641 cctttctctg caggaacttc tggtgggct acagctgaaa gatgatgaat taagccggca
8701 ggcacctatt ggaggcgact ttccagcagt tcagaagcag aacgatgtac atagggcctt
8761 caagagggaa ttgaaaacta aagaacctgt aacatgaga actcttgaga ctgtacgaat
       8821 attictgaca gagcagcett tggaaggact agagaaacte taccaggage ccagagaget
      8821 attectgaca gagcagcett tggaaggact agagaaacte taccaggage ccagagaget

8881 geeteetgag gagagagee agaatgteae teggetteta egaaageagg etgaggaga

9001 gaccettgaa agactecagg aactteaga ggeeaeggat gagetggae teaagetgg

9061 ccaagetgag gtgateaagg gateetggea geeegtgge gateteetea ttgaetetet

9121 ccaagateae eteggagaaag teaaggaeet teggagagaa attgegeete tgaaagagaa

9081 egtgageeae gteaatgaee ttgeeegea gettaceaet ttggeette ageteeaee

9241 gtataacete aggaettag agaagetgaa aaggetteta aggeteeaee
      9301 cgaggacca greatgace treetra accacagatg aagettetge aggtggccgt cgaggaccga greaggacg tgeatgaag ccacagatgg aagettetge aggtggccgt spall cttettee acgtetgtee aggtccct ggaggagac attegeaa acaaagtgc cacatatate aacacagaga ctcaaacaac ttgetgggac attegeaa tgacagaget
     9481 ctaccagtet ttagctgac tgaataatgt cagattetea gettatagga etgecatgaa 9541 actecgaaga etgeagaagg ceetttgett ggatetettg ageetgteag etgeatgtga 9601 tgeettggac cageacaace teaagcaaaa tgaccagee atggatate tgeagattat
     9661 taattgittg accactattt atgaccgcct ggagcaagag cacaacaatt tggtcaacgt
     9721 coctoctotg gtggatatgt gtctgaactg gctgctgaat gtttatgata cgggacgaac 9781 agggaggat cgtgtcctgt cttttaaaac tggcatcatt tccctgtgta aagcacattt ggaagacaag tacagatace ttttcaagaca agtggcaagt tcaacaggat tttgtgacca 9901 gcgcagg
 9961 tgcatccttt gggggcagta acattgagcc aagtgtccgg agetgctce aatttgcaa
10021 taataagcca gagatcgaag cggccctctt cctagactgg atgagactgg aaccccagtc
10081 catggtgtgg ctgcccgtcc tgcacagagt ggctgctgca gaaactgcca agcatcaggc
10141 caaatgtaac atctgcaaag agtgtccaac cattggattc aggtacagga gtctaaagca
10201 ctttaattat gacatctgcc aaagctgctt tttttctggt caggttgcaa aaggccataa
10261 aatgcactat cccatggtgg aatattgcac tccgactaca tcaggagaag atgttcgaga
  10321 ctttgccaag gtactaaaaa acaaatttcg aaccaaaagg tattttgcga agcatccccg
 10321 Ctttgccadg gracialada acadatiteg daccadadyg tallingga dycalecteg
10381 aatgggetae etgecagtge agactgtett agagggggae aacatggaaa etcecegttae
10441 tetgateaac ttetggecag tagattetge geetgeeteg teeecteage tttcacacga
10501 tgatacteat teacgeattg aacattatge tageaggeta geagaaatggaaa
  10561 tggatcttat ctaaatgata gcatctctcc taatgagagc atagatgatg aacatttgtt
10561 tggatettat ctaaatgata gcatetetee taatgagage atagatgatg aacatttgtt
10621 aatecagcat tactgeeaaa gtttgaacea ggacteeeee ctgageeage etegtagtee
10741 agatettag gaaggaaaaca ggaatetgea ggaaatgagag gagetagaga gaateetage
10801 cgaacataaa ggeetgteee cactgeegte eceteetgaa
10801 cgaacataaa ggeetgteee cactgeegte eceteetgaa
10921 cetggaagge aggatgeaaa teetggaagga ecacaataaa eagetggage eaggatgeaae etgegteaae acaaaggeeg
10931 caggettaagg eagetgeeg aggaaceeea ggeagaggee aaggtgatga geetaggg
11041 gteeteteet tetaceteet tacagaggte cgacaaggag eagetaggg
11101 ggttggeagt caaacttegg agtagtgaa gggtagtga gggtagagg eacacteaae aggetgaagg eacacteagg
11161 cacaaagagaa gggttagagg aggtgatgga gggtagaagg aggtgatgga gggtagaagg aggtgatgga gggtagaagg eacacteace cteeceagga
11161 dagadgaaga gggttagagg aggtgatgga gcaactcaac aactcettee etagtteaag
11221 aggaagaaat acceetggaa agceaatgag agaggacaca atgtaggaag tetttteeac
11281 atggeagatg atttgggeag agegatggag teettagtat cagteatgac agatgaagaa
```

#### FIGURE 1 (cont.)

```
11341 ggagcagaat aaatgtttta caacteetga tteeegeatg gtttttataa tatteataca 11401 acaaagagga ttagacagta agagtttaca agaaataaat etatatttt gtgaagggta
11461 gtggtáttát actgtagátt tcagtagttt ctaagtctgt tattgttttg ttaacaatgg
11521 caggittitac acgictatge aatigtacaa aaaagittata agaaaactac atgtaaaate
11581 trgatageta aataactige cattiettta tatggaacge attttgggtt gtitaaaaat
11641 ttataacagt tataaagaaa gattgtaaac taaagtgtgc tttataaaaa aaagttgttt
11761 actttgaggc agcgcattgt tttgcatcct tttggcgtga tatccatatg aaattcatgg
11821 ctttttčtťt tťtťgcatát taaágataag actťccťcťa ccaccacacc aaatgactác
11881 tacacactgo toatttgaga actgtcagot gagtggggca ggottgagtt ttoatttoat
11941 atatotatat gtotataagt atataaatac tatagttata tagataaaga gatacgaatt
12001 totatagact gactttttoc atttttaaa tgttcatgto acatootaat agaaagaaat
12061 tacttetagt cagteateca ggettacetg ettggtetag aatggatttt teeeggagee
12121 ggaagocagg aggaaactac accacactaa aacattgtot acagotocag atgittotca
12181 tittaaacaa ciitccactg acaacgaaag taaagtaaag tatiggatti ttitaaaggg
12241 aacatgtgaa tgaatacaca ggacttatta tatcagagtg agtaatcggt tggttggttg
12301 attgattgat tgattgatac attcagettc ctgctgctag caatgccacg atttagattt
12361 aatgatgett eagtggaaat eaateagaag gtattetgae ettgtgaaca teagaaggta
12421 ttttttaact eecaageagt ageaggaega tgataggget ggagggetat ggatteeeag
12481 cccatccetg tgaaggagta ggccactctt taagtgaagg attggatgat tgttcataat
12541 acataaagtt ctctgtaatt acaactaaat tattatgccc tcttctcaca gtcaaaagga
12601 actgggtggt ttggtttttg ttgcttttt agatttattg tcccatgtgg gatgagtttt 12661 taaatgccac aagacataat ttaaaataaa taaactttgg gaaaaggtgt aagacagtag
12721 coccatoaca titigigatac igacaggiat caaccoagaa goccatgaac igigittoca
12781 tootttgoat ttototgoga gtagttocac acaggtttgt aagtaagtaa gaaagaaggo
12841 aaattgātto aaatgttaca aaaaaacoot tottõgtgga ttagacaggt taaatatata
12901 aacaaacaaa caaaaattgo toaaaaaaga ggagaaaago toaagaggaa aagotaagga
12961 ctggtaggaa aaagetttae tettteatge cattttatt etttttgatt tttaaateat 13021 teatteaata gataceaeeg tgtgaeetat aattttgeaa atetgttaee tetgaeatea
13081 agtgtaatta gettttggag agtgggetga cateaaggut aattagettt tggagagtgg
13141 gttttgteca ttattaataa ttaattaatt aacateaaac aeggettete atgetatte
13201 taeeteactt tggttttggg gtgtteetga taattgtgea caeetgagtt eaeagettea
13261 ceaettgtee attgegttat tttetttte etttataatt etttetttt cetteataat
13321 tttcaaaaga aaacccaaag ctctaaggta acaaattacc aaattacatg aagatttggt
13381 ttttgtcttg cattttttc ctttatgtga cgctggacct tttctttacc caaggattt
13441 taaaactcag atttaaaaca aggggttact ttacatccta ctaagaagtt taagtaagta
13501 agtttcattc taaaatcaga ggtaaataga gtgcataaat aattttgttt taatctttt
13561 gtttttcttt tagacacatt agctctggag tgagtctgtc ataatatttg aacaaaaatt 13621 gagagcttta ttgctgcatt ttaagcataa ttaatttgga cattatttcg tgttgtgttc
13681 tttataacca ccgagtatta aactgtaaat cataatgtaa ctgaagcata aacatcacat
13741 ggcatgtttt gtcattgttt tcaggtactg agttcttact tgagtatcat aatatattgt
13801 gttttaacac caacactgta acatttacga attattttt taaacttcag ttttactgca
13861 ttttcacaac atatcagact tcaccaaata tatgccttac tattgtatta tagtactgct
13921 ttactgtgta tctcaataaa gcacgcagtt atgttac
```

```
FIGURE 2
                      (Mouse Dystrophin cDNA, Acc. No. M68859, SEQ ID NO:2)
    1 cctcactcac ttgcccctta caggactcag ctcttgaagg caatagcttt atagaaaaaa
   61 cgaataggaa gacttgaagt qcfatttttt tttttttttt tqtcaaqqct qctqaaqttt
 121 attggcttct catcgtacct aagcctcctg gagcaataaa actgggagaa actittacca
181 agattttat ccctgccttg atatatactt tttcttccaa atgctttggt gggaagaagt
       agaggactgt tatgaaagag aagatgttca aaagaaaaca ttcacaaaat ggataaatgc
  301 acaattttct aagtttggaa agcaacacat agacaacctc ttcagtgacc tgcaggatgg
 361 aaaacgcctc ctagacctct tggaaggcct tacagggcaa aaactgccaa aagaaaaggg
      atctacaaga gttcatgccc tgaacaatgt caacaaggca ctgcgggtct tacagaaaaa
 481 taatgttgat ttagtgaata taggaagcac tgacatagtg gatggaaatc ataaactcac 541 tcttggtttg atttggaata taatcctcca ctggcaggtc aaaaatgtga tgaaaactat
  601 catggctgga ttgcagcaaa ccaacagtga aaagattett etgagetggg ttegacagte
  661 aacacgtaat tatccacagg ttaacgtcat caacttcacc tctagctggt ccgacgggtt
      ggctttgaat getettatee atagteacag georgaeetg tttgattgga atagtgtggttteacageac teagecacee aaagaetgga acatgeette aacattgeaa aatgeeagtt
 841 aggcatagaa aaacttettg ateetgaaga tgttgetace aettateeag acaagaagte
 901 catettaatg tacatcacat cactetttea agttitgeca caacaagtga geattgaage
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       tgaacaaact tetteatete ctaageeteg atteaagagt tatgeettea cacaggetge
       ttatgttgcc acctctgatt ccacacagag cccctatect tcacagcatt tggaagetcc
1201 cagagacaag tcacttgaca gttcattgat ggagacggaa gtaaatctgg atagttacca
1261 aactgcttta gaagaagtac tttcatggct tctttctgcc gaggatacat tgcgagcaca
1321 aggagagatt tcaaatgatg ttgaagaagt gaaagaacag tttcatgctc atgagggatt 1381 catgatggat ctgacatctc atcaaggact tgttggtaat gttctacagt taggaagtca
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1741 cagggtcaac tcgctcactc acatggtagt agtggttgat gaatccagcg gtgatcatgc
1801 aacagctgct ttggaagaac aacttaaggt actgggagat cgatggcaa atatctgcag
1861 atggactgaa gaccgctgga ttgttttaca agatattctt ctaaaatggc agcattttac
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1981
2041 tttaaaaata gatctagaaa agaaaaagcc aaccatggaa aaactaagtt cactcaatca
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2221 ttcacagget gtcaccacca etcaaccate ectaacacag acaactgtaa tggaaacggt
2281 aactatggtg accacaaggg aacaaatcat ggtaaaacat gcccaagagg aacttccacc 2341 accacctcct caaaagaaga ggcagataac tgtggattct gaactcagga aaaggttgga 2401 tgtcgatata actgaacttc acagttggat tactegttca gaagctgtat tacagagttc
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2521 catagcacga gaaaaagcag agaagttcag aaaactgcaa gatgccagca gatcagctca
2581 ggccctggtg gaacagatgg caaatgaggg tgttaatgct gaaagtatca gacaagcttc
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2701 gctagagtat caaaccaaca tcattacctt ttataatcag ctacaacaat tggaacagat
2761 gacaactact geogaaaact tgttgaaaac eeagtetace accetateag agecaacage
2821 aattaaaago eagitaaaaa titgiaagga tgaagtcaac agattgicag cicticagco
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3481 aaaacagete aaacaatgea gaettttagt tggtgatatt caaacaatte ageecagttt
3541 aaatagtgtt aatgaaggtg ggcagaagat aaagagtgaa gctgaacttg agtttgcatc
3601 cagactggag acagaactta gagagettaa cactcagtgg gatcacatat geegecaggt
```

#### FIGURE 2 (cont.)

```
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3781 tgaatataaa actocagatg aattacagao tgotgttgaa gaaatgaaga gagotaaaga
3841 agaggcacta caaaaagaaa ctaaagtgaa actccttact gagactgtaa atagtgtaat
3901 ageteaeget ecaeceteag cacaagagge ettaaaaaag gaacttgaaa etetgaecae
3961 caactaccaa tggctgtgca ccaggctgaa tggaaaatgc aaaactttgg aagaagtttg
4021 ggcatgttgg catgagttat tgtcatattt agagaaagca aacaagtggc tcaatgaagt
4081 agaattgaaa cttaaaacca tggaaaatgt tootgcagga cotgaggaaa toactgaagt
4141 gotagaatet ettgaaaate tgatgeatea tteagaggag aacceaaate agattegtet
4201 áttggcacag actéttacag atggaggagt catggatgaa etgatcaatg aggagettga
        qacgittaat tetegttgga gggaactaca tgaagagget gtgaggaaac aaaagttget
         tgaacagagt atccagtctg cccaggaaat tgaaaagtcc ttgcacttaa ttcaggagtc
4381 gottgaátto attgacaago agttggcago ttatatoact gacaaggtgg atgcágotca
4441 aatgcctcag gaagcccaga aaatccaatc agatttgaca agtcatgaga taagtttaga
4501 agaaatgaag aaacataacc aggggaagga tgccaaccaa agggttcttt cacaaattga
4561 tgttgcacag aaaaaattac aagatgtoto catgaaattt cgattattoc aaaaaccago
4621 căatřttgaă caacgtotag aggaaágtaa gatgatttta gatgaagtca agatgcatřt
4681 gcctgcattg gaaaccaaga gtgttgaaca ggaagtaatt cagtcacaac taagtcattg
4741 tgtgaacttg tataaaagcc tgagtgaagt caagtctgaa gtggaaatgg tgattaaaac
4801 cggacgtcaa attgtacaga aaaagcagac agaaaatccc aaagagcttg atgaacgagt
4861 aacagotttg aaattgoatt acaatgagtt gggtgogaag gtaacagaga gaaagcaaca
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 6601 gtttttcaaa aagacacaaa atcctgaaaa ctgggaacat gctaaataca aatggtatct
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 6901 gtggctggaa gaagcagata acattgctat tactccactt ggagatgagc agcagctaaa
 6961 agaacaactt gaacaagtca agttactggc agaagagttg cccctgcgcc agggaattct
 7021 adaacaatta datgaaacag gaggagcagt acttgtaagt gctcccataa ggccagaaga
7081 gcaagataaa cttgaaaaga agctcaaaca gacaaatctc cagtggataa aggtctccag
 7141 agetttacet gagaaacaag gagagettga ggtteaetta aaagatttta ggeagettga
 7201 agagcagetg gateacetge ttetgtgget eteteetatt agaaaceagt tggaaattta
         taaccaacca agtcaggcag gaccgtttga cataaaggag attgaagtaa cagttcacgg
 7321 taaacaagcg gatgtggaaa ggcttttgtc gaaagggcag catttgtata aggaaaaacc
 7381 aagcactcag ccagtgaaga ggaagttaga agatctgagg tctgagtggg aggctgtaaa
 7441 ccatttactt cgggagetga ggacaaagea geetgaeegt geecetggae tgageaetae
```

#### FIGURE 2 (cont.)

```
7501 tggagcetet gecagteaga etgttaetet agtgacaeaa tetgtggtta etaaggaaae
7561 tgteatetee aaactagaaa tgecatette titgetgttg gaggtaeetg eaetggeaga
7621 etteaaeega gettggacag aaettaeaga etggetgtet etgettgate gagttataaa
 7681 atcacagaga gtgatggtgg gtgatctgga agacatcaat gaaatgatca
  7741 ggcaacácig čaágaiitgő áacagagácg cocceaattg gaagaactca ttactgoige
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 7861 tgaaagaatt cagattcagt gggatgaggt tcaagaacag ctgcagaaca ggagacaaca
7921 gttgaatgaa atgttaaagg attcaacaca atggctggaa gctaaggaag aagccgaaca
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8221 taaaagagta agtgagcaag aggctgcttt ggaagaaact catagattac tgcagcagtt
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8341 cctacaggac gcttcccgta aggagaagct cctagaagac tccaggggag tcagagagct
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 8461 tettgatgaa aatggecaaa aaateetgag ateetgaa ggtteggatg aageaceet
8521 gttacaaaga egtttggata acatgaatt caagtggagt gaactteaga aaaagtetet
8581 caacattagg teecatttgg aageaagtte tgaceagtgg aagegtttge atetttetet
8641 teaggaactt ettgtttgge tacagetgaa agatgatgaa etgageegte aggeacecat
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          atgggacaaa ttgaacctgc gctcagctga ttggcagaga aaaatagatg aagctcttga
  9001 aagactocag gaacttoagg aagotgooga tgaactggac otcaagttgo gocaagotga
  9061
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  9121
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  9181
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  9241
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 9301 tgtcagacag ctgcatgaag cccacaggga ctttggtcct gcatcccagc acttcettc

9361 cacttcagtt cagggtcct gggagagage catctcacca aacaaagtgc cctactatat

9421 caaccacgag acccaaacca cttgttggga ccacccaaa atgacagage tctaccagtc

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  9661
  9781
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10021
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10141
10261
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10321
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10381
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10441
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10981
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          agggttagaa gaagtgatgg agcaactcaa caactccttc cctagttcaa gaggaagaaa
11221 tgcccccgga aagccaatga gagaggacac aatgtaggaa gcctittcca catggcagat
11281 gátttgggca gagcgatgga gtécítagtt teagteátga éagatgaaga aggágcagaa
```

#### FIGURE 2 (cont.)

```
(Human Utrophin cDNA, Acc. No. X69086, SEQ ID NO:3)
FIGURE 3
   l atggccaagt atggagaaca tgaagccagt cctgacaatg ggcagaacga attcagtgat
 61 atcattaagt ccagatetga tgaacacaat gacgtacaga agaaaacett taccaaatgg
121 ataaatgctc gattttcaaa gagtgggaaa ccacccatca atgatatgtt cacagacctc
181 aaagatggaa ggaagctatt ggatcttcta gaaggcctca caggaacatc actgccaaag
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 421 aaggatgtca tgtcggacct gcagcagacg aacagtgaga agatcctgct cagctgggtg
481 cgtcagacca ccagcccta cagccaagtc aacgtcctca acttcaccac cagctggaca
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1381 gaagaacata aaagtttgca aagtgatctt gaggctgaac aggtgaaagt aaattcacta
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2581 agctgctcgg ccctgatgtc tcagccttct gccccagatt ttgtccagcg gggcttcgat
 2641 agctttctgg gccgctacca agctgtacaa gaggctgtag aggatcgtca acaacatcta
2701 gagaatgaac tgaagggcca acctggacat gcatatctgg aaacattgaa aacactgaaa
        gatgtgctaa atgattcaga aaataaggcc caggtgtctc tgaatgtcct taatgatctt
  2821 gccaaggtgg agaaggcct gcaagaaaaa aagacccttg atgaaatcct tgagaatcag
2881 aaacctgcat tacataaact tgcagaagaa acaaaggctc tggagaaaaa tgttcatcct
  2941 gatgtagaaa aattatataa gcaagaattt gatgatgtgc aaggaaagtg gaacaagcta
  3001 aaggtettgg tttccaaaga tctacatttg cttgaggaaa ttgctctcac actcagaget
  3061 tttgaggccg attcaacagt cattgagaag tggatggatg gcgtgaaaga cttcttaatg
                                                      ggictacaga ggcagttaga ccagtgctct
  3121 aaacagcagg ctgcccaagg agacgacgca
  3181 gcatttgtta atgaaataga aacaattgaa tcatctctga aaaacatgaa ggaaatagag
  3241 actaatctic gaagtggtcc agttgctgga ataaaaactt gggtgcagac aagactaggt
  3301 gactaccaaa ctcaactgga gaaacttagc aaggagatcg ctactcaaaa aagtaggttg
  3361 tetgaaagte aagaaaaage tgegaacetg aagaaagaet tggcagagat gcaggaatgg
  3421 atgacccagg ccgaggaaga atatttggag cgggattttg agtacaagtc accagaagag
  3481 cttgagagtg ctgtggaaga gatgaagagg gcaaaagagg atgtgttgca gaaggaggtg
3541 agagtgaaga ttctcaagga caacatcaag ttattagctg ccaaggtgcc ctctggtggc
  3601 caggagttga cgtctgagct gaatgttgtg ctggagaatt accaacttct ttgtaataga
```

## Fi JRE 3 (cont.)

```
3661 attcgaggaa agtgccacac gctagaggag gtctggtctt gttggattga actgcttcac
3721 tattíggáto tigaaactac ótggítáaac ácttíggaag agoggatgaa gagcacagag
3781 gtcctgcctg agaagacgga tgctgtcaac gaagccctgg agtctctgga atctgttctg
3841 cgccacccgg cagataatcg cacccagatt cgagagettg gccagaetet gattgatggg
3901 gggateetgg atgatataat cagtgagaaa etggaggett teaacageeg atatgaagat
3961 ctaagtcacc tggcagagag caagcagatt tctttggaaa agcaactcca ggtgctgcgg
4021 gamactgacc agatgettca agtettgeam gagagettgg gggagetgga camacagete
4081 accacatace tgactgacag gatagatget ttecamagte cacaggamage temparamate
4141 camagemaga tetemperamategate etamaggamaga tamagettet
4141 caagcagaga teteageeea tgagetaace etagaggagt tgagaagaaa tatgegttet 4201 cageeectga ceteeecaga gattaggaet gecagaggag gaagteagat ggatgtgeta 4261 cagaggaaca teegaggagt gteeacaaag tteeagett teeagaagge agetaactte 4321 gageagegea tgetggaetg eaagegtgt etggatgge tgaaageaga actteaegtt 4381 etggatgtga aggaegtaga eeetgaegte atacagaege acetggaeaa gtgtatgaaa 4441 etgtataaaa etttgagtga agteaaactt gaagtggaaa etggatgaea getgaetgae 4501 eatattgtee agaaacagaa aaeggaeaaa eeeaaaaggga tggatgaea getgaettee
 4561 ctgaaggtto titacaatga eetgggegea caggtgacag aaggaaaaca ggatetggaa
 4621 agagcatcae agttggcccg gaaaatgaag aaagaggctg ettetetete tgaatggett
 4681 totgotactg aaactgaatt ggtacagaag tocacttoag aaggtotgot tggtgacttg 4741 gatacagaaa tttootgggo taaaaatgtt otgaaggato tggaaaagag aaaagctgat
4801 ttaaatacca tcacagagag tagtgctgcc ctgcaaaact tgattgaggg cagtgagcct 4861 attttagaag agaggctctg cgtccttaac gctgggtgga gccgagttcg tacctggact 4921 gaagattggt gcaatacctt gatgaaccat cagaaccagc tagaaatatt tgatggggact 4981 gtggctcaca tagaacatcag gcttaacaa gctgaagcct tattggatga aattgaaaag
 5041 aaaccaacaa gtaaacagga agaaattgtg aagcgtttag tatctgagct ggatgatgcc 5101 aacctccagg ttgaaaatgt ccgcgatcaa gcccttattt tgatgaatgc ccgtggaagc
 gtcaccactg aaacatttga aactggtgtg cctttctctg acttggaaaa attagaaaat gacatagaaa atatgttaaa atttgtggaa aaacacttgg aatccagtga tgaagatgaa
  5401 aagatggatg aggagagtgc ccagattgag gaagttctac aaagaggaga agaaatgtta
5461 catcaaccta tggaagataa taaaaaagaa aagatccgtt tgcaattatt acttttgcat
 5301 catcaaccta tggaagataa taaaaaagaa aagatccgtt tgcaattatt acttttgcat
5521 actagaataa acaaaattaa ggcaatccct attcaacaga ggaaaatggg tcaacttgct
5581 tctggaatta gatcatcact tcttcctaca gattatctgg ttgaaattaa caaaaattta
5641 ctttgcatgg atgatgttga attatcgctt aatgttccag agctcaacac tgctattac
5701 gaagacttct cttttcagga agactctctg aagaatatca aagaccaact ggacaaactt
5761 ggaagacga ttgcagtcat tcatgaaaaa cagccagatg tcatccttga agcctctgga
5821 cctgaagcca ttcagatcag agatcactt actcagctga atgcaacaatg ggacagaatt
 5821 cctgaagcca ttcagatcag agatacactt actcagctga atgcaaaatg ggacagaatt 5881 aatagaatgt acagtgatcg gaaaggttgt tttgacaggg caatggaaga atggagacag 5941 ttccattgtg accttaatga cctcacacag tggataacaag aggctgaaga attactggtt 6001 gatacctgtg ctccaggtgg cagcctggac ttagagaaaag ccaggataca tcagcaggaa 6061 cttgaggtgg gcatcagcag ccaccagccc agtttgcag cactaaaccg aactggggat 6121 gggattgtg agaaactctc ccaggcagat ggaagcttct tgaaagaaaa actggcaggt 6181 ttaaaccaac gctgggatgc aattgttgca gaagtgaagg ataggcagcc aaggctaaaa 6241 ggagaaagta agcaggtgat gaagtacagg catcagctag atgagattat ctgttggtta 6301 acaaaggctg agcatgctat gcaaaagaga ctcaacccg aattgggaga aaacctgcaa 6361 gaattaagag acttaactca agaaatggaa atgacatcaa atgactgaa
 6301 acaaaggctg agcatgctat gcaaaagaga tcaaccaccg aattgggaga aaacctgcaa 6361 gaattaagga acttaactca agaaatggaa gtacatgctg aaaaactcaa atggctgaat 6421 agaactgaat tggagatgct ttaagataaa agtctgagtt tacctgaaag ggataaaatt 6481 tcagaaaagct taaggactgt aaatatgaca tggagatagat tttcagataaa agtctgagtt tacctgaaag ggataaaatt 6661 cctaatgtcc aaaaggtgg gctagtatca tctgctgaag atttcctgt tcagtctcat 6661 cgtacttcgg aaatttcaat tcctgctgat cttgataaaa ctataacaga actagccgac 6721 tggctggtat taatcgacca gatgctgaag tccaacattg tcactgttgg ggatgtagaa 6781 gagatcaata agaccgttc ccgaatgaaa attacaaagg ctgacttaga acagcgcat 6841 cctcagctgg attatgttt tacattggca cagaatttga aaaataaagc ttccagtca 6901 gatatgagaa cagcaattac agaaaaattg gaaagggtca agaaccagtg ggatgcacc 6961 cagcatggcg ttgagctaag acagcagcag cttgaggaca agaaccagtg ggatgcacc 6961 cagcatggcg ttgagctaag acagcagcag cttgaggaca tgattattga cagtcttcag 7021 tgggatgacc atagggagga gactgaagaa ctgatgagaa attctgataa ccaaatactg
   7021 tgggatgacc atagggagga gactgaggad ctgatgagad atatgagge tegatetat
7081 attetteage aagecegacg ggatecacte accaaacaaa tttetgataa ccaaatactg
7141 etteaagaac tgggteetgg agatggtate gteatggegt tegataacgt cetgeagaaa
7201 etcetggagg aatatgggag tgatgacaca aggaatgtga aagaaaccac agagtaetta
7261 aaaacatcat ggateaatet caaacaaagt attgetgaca gacagaacge ettggagget
    7321 gagtggagga cggtgcaggc ctctcgcaga gatctggaaa acttcctgaa gtggatccaa
    7381 gaagcagaga ccacagtgaa tgtgcttgtg gatgcctctc atcgggagaa tgctcttcag
    7441 gatagtatot tggccaggga actoaaacag cagatgcagg acatecagge agaaattgat
```

٥

# FIGURE 3 (cont.)

```
7501 gcccacaatg acatatttaa aagcattgac ggaaacaggc agaagatggt aaaagctttg
7561 ggaaattctg aagaggctac tatgcttcaa catcgactgg atgatatgaa ccaaagatgg
      aatgacttaa aagcaaaatc tgctagcatc agggcccatt tggaggccag cgctgagaag
7681 tggaacaggt tgctgatgtc cttagaagaa ctgatcaaat ggctgaatat gaaagatgaa 7741 gagcttaaga aacaaatgcc tattggagga gatgttccag ccttacagct ccagtatgac 7801 cattgtaagg ccctgagaag ggagttaaaa gagaaagaat attctgtcct gaatgctgtc gaccaggccc gagtttctt ggctgatcag ccaattgagg cccctgaaga gccaagaaga 7921 aacctacaat caaaaacaca attagacag ccaattgagg cccctgaaga gccaagaaga
7921 aacctacaat caaaaacaga attaactcct gaggagagag cccaaaagat tgccaaagcc 7981 atgcgcaaac agtcttctga agtcaaagaa aaatgggaaa gtctaaatgc tgtaactagc
8041 aattggcaaa agcaagtgga caaggcattg gagaaactca gagacctgca gggagctatg
8101 gatgacctgg acgctgacat gaaggaggca gagtccgtgc ggaatggctg gaagcccgtg
8161 ggagacttac tcattgactc gctgcaggat cacattgaaa aaatcatggc atttagagaa 8221 gaaattgcac caatcaactt taaagttaaa acggtgaatg atttatccag tcagctgtct
8281 ccacttgacc tgcatccctc tctaaagatg tctcgccagc tagatgacct taatatgcga 8341 tggaaacttt tacaggtttc tgtggatgat cgccttaaac agcttcagga agcccacaga
8401 gattttggac catcolotca goattttoto totacgteag tocagotgoc giggcaaaga
8461 focatticae ataataaagt geeetattae ateaaceate aaacacagae cacetgttgg
8521 gaccatecta aaatgacega actettteaa teeettgetg, acetgaataa tgtacgtttt
8581 totgoctaco gtacagosat casastocga agactacasa sagoáctatg titggátoto
8641 tragagrega gracaacaaa rgaaartee aaacagcaca agregaacca aaargaccag
8701 ctcctcagtg ttccagatgt catcaactgt ctgacaacaa cttatgatgg acttgagcaa
8761 atgcataagg acctggtcaa cgttccactc tgtgtttgata tgtgtctcaa ttggttgctc
8821 aatgtotatg acacgggtog aactggaaaa attagagtgo agagtotgaa gattggatta
8881 atgictotoi ocaaaggioi ottogaagaa aaatacagat atototttaa ggaagttgog
8941 gggccgacag aaatgtgtga ccagaggcag ctgggcctgt tacttcatga tgccatccag
9001 atcccccggc agctaggtga agtagcagct tttggaggca gtaatattga gcctagtgtt
9061 cgcagctgct tccaacagaa taacaataaa ccagaaataa gtgtgaaaga gtttatagat
9121 tggatgcatt tggaaccaca gtccatggtt tggctcccag ttttacatcg agtggcagca
9181
       geggagactg caaaacatca ggccaaatgc aacatetgta aagaatgtee aattgteggg
 9241 ttcaggtata gaagcottaa gcattttaac tatgatgtct gccagagttg tttcttttcg
 9301 ggtcgaacag caaaaggtca caaattacat tacccaatgg tggaatattg tatacctaca
 9361 acatotgggg aagatgtacg agacttoaca aaggtactta agaacaagtt caggtogaag
 9421 aagtacífíg ccaaacacco togacttggt tacotgcotg tocagacagt tottgaaggt
 9481 gacaacttag agactoctat cacactcatc agtatgtggc cagagcacta tgaccoctca
 9541 caatotooto aactgtttoa tgatgacaco cattoaagaa tagaacaata tgocacacga
 9601 ctggcccaga tggaaaggac taatgggtct.tttctcactg atagcagctc caccacagga
 9661 agtgtggaag acgagcacgc cctcatccag cagtattgcc aaacactcgg aggagagtcc
 9721 ccagtgagcc agccgcagag cccagctcag atcctgaagt cagtagagag ggaagaacgt
 9781 ggagaactgg agaggatcat tgctgacctg gaggaagaac aaagaaatct acaggtggag
 9841 tatgagcago tgaaggacca gcacctocga agggggotoc otgtoggtto accgcoagag
9901 togattatat otoccoatoa cacgtotgag gattoagaac ttatagcaga agcasaacto
9961 ctcaggcagc acaaaggtcg gctggaggct aggatgcaga ttttagaaga tcacaataaa 10021 cagctggagt ctcagctcca ccgcctccga cagctgctgg agcagcctga atctgattcc
10081 cgaatčaatg gtgtťtococ atgggottót coloagoatt otgoactgag ctactogott
10141 gatecagatý četeeggeee acagtteeae caggeagegg gagaggaeet getggeeeea
10201 cegeacgaca ecageacgga tetéaeggag gtéatggage agattéaeag éaegítteea
10261 tettgetgee caaatgttee cageaggeea caggeaatgt ga
```

# FIGURE 4 (Mouse Utrophin cDNA, Acc. No. Y12229, SEQ ID NO:4)

```
1 atggccaagt atggggacct tgaagccagg cetgatgatg ggcagaacga attcagtgac
61 atcattaagt ccagatctga tgaacacaat gatgtacaga agaaaacctt taccaaatgg
     ataaacgctc gatittccaa gagtgggaaa ccacccatca gigatatgtt ctcagaccic
181 aaagatggga gaaagctett ggatettete gaaggeetea caggaacate attgccaaag
241 gaacgtggtt ecacaagggt geatgeetta aacaatgtea accgagtget acaggtttta
301 catcagaaca atgtggactt ggtgaatatt ggaggcacgg acattgtggc tggaaatccc 361 aagctgactt tagggttact ctggagcatc attctgcact ggcaggtgaa ggatgtcatg
     aaagatatca tgtcagacct gcagcagaca aacagcgaga agatcctgct
                                                                                  gagctgggtg
 481 eggéagacea céaggéeeta éagteaágte aacgteetéa aetteaceae éagetggace
gatgactog cgttcaacgc cgtgctccac cggcacaaac cagctctct cgactggac
601 gagatggtca aaatgtcccc aattgagaga cttgaccatg ctttgacaa ggcccacacg
721 aaatccataa ttgatatt aacgtctct tttgagagtg ttcctcagca agtcacgata
781 gatgccatcc gagaggtgga gactctccca aggaaggtata agaaagaatg tgaagaggaa
841 gaaattcataa tccagagtgc agtgctgga gagaaggaa aggaaggaa
     gaaattoata tocagagtgo agtgotggoa gaggaaggoo agagtcoocg agotgagaco octagoaccg toactgaagt ggacatggat ttggacagot accagatago gotagaggaa
 961 gtgctgacgt ggctgctgtc cgcggaggac acgttccagg agcaacatga catttctgat
1021 gatgtogaag aagtoaaaga goagttigot accoatgaaa citttatgat ggagetgaca
1081 gcacaccaga gcagcgtggg gagcgtcctg caggctggca accagctgat gacacaaggg
1141 actotytoca gagaggagga gtitgagato caggaacaga tyacottyot gaatycaagg
1201 tgggaggcgc tccgggtgga gagcatggag aggcagtccc ggctgcacga cgctctgatg
1261 gagctgcaga agaaacagct gcagcagctc tcaagctggc tggccctcac agaagagcgc
      attcagaaga tggagagcet cocgetgggt gatgacetge cotecetgea gaagetgett
1381 caagaacata aaagttigca aaatgacctt gaagetgaac aggtgaaggt aaatteetta
1441 actcacatgg tggtgattgt ggatgaaaac agtggggaga gtgccacagc tcttctggaa
      gatcagttac agaaactggg tgagcgctgg acagctgtat gccgctggac tgaagaacgt
      tggaacaggt tgcaagaaat cagtattctg tggcaggaat tattggaaga gcagtgtctg
1621 ttggaggett ggetcacega aaaggaagag getttggata aagttcaaac cagcaacttt
1681 aaagaccaga aggaactaag tgtcagtgtc cggcgtctgg ctatattgaa ggaagacatg
1741 gaaatgaaga ggcagactet ggatcaactg agtgagattg gccaggatgt gggccaatta
1801 ctcagtaatc ccaaggcatc taagaagatg aacagtgact ctgaggagct aacacagaga
1861 tgggattoto tggttcagag actogaagac tottotaaco aggtgactoa ggcggtagcg
1921 aagotoggea tgtoccagat tocacagaag gacotattgg agacogttoa tgtgagagaa
1981 caagggatgg tgaagaagcc caagcaggaa ctgcctcctc ctcccccacc aaagaagaga
2041 cagattcacg tggacgtgga ggccaagaaa aagtttgatg ctataagtac agagctgctg
2101 aactggattt tgaaatcaaa gactgccatt cagaacacag agatgaaaga atataagaag
2161 togoaggaga cotcaggaat gaaaaagaaa ttgaagggat tagagaaaga acagaaggaa
2221 aatetgeece gaetggaega aetgaateaa aeeggaeaaa eeeteeggga geaaatggga
2281 aaagaaggcc ttccactgaa agaagtaaac gatgttctgg aaagggtttc gttggagtgg
2341 aagatgatat otoagoagot agaagatotg ggaaggaaga tooagotgoa ggaagatata
2401 aatgcttatt ttaagcaget tgatgccatt gaggagacca tcaaggagaa ggaagagtgg
2461 ctgaggggca cacccattte tgaategeee eggeageeet tgeeaggett aaaggattet
2521 tgccagaggg aactgacaga tctccttggc cttcacccca gaattgagac gctgtgtgca
2581 agetgtteag ecetgaagte teagecetgt gteceaggtt ttgteeagea gggttttgae
2641 gacettegae ateattacea ggetgttgeg aaggetttag aggaatacea acaacaacta
2701 gaaaatgage tgaagageea geetggaeee gagtatttgg acacactgaa taccetgaaa
2761 aaaatgotaa gogagtoaga aaaggoggoo caggoototo tgaatgooot gaacgatooo
2821 atageggtgg ageaggeet geaggagaaa aaggeeettg atgaaaceet tgagaateag
2881 aaacataegt tacataaget tteagaagaa aegaagaett tggagaaaaa tatgetteet
2941 gatgtgggga aaatgtataa acaagaattt gatgatgtcc aaggcagatg gaataaagta 3001 aagaccaagg tttccagaga cttacacttg ctcgaggaa tcaccccag actccgagat 3061 tttgaggctg attcagaagt cattgagaag tgggtgagtg gcatcaaaga cttcctcatg 3121 aaagaacagg ctgcccaagg agacgctgct gcgcagagcc agcttgacca atgtgctacg 3181 tttgctaatg aaatcgaaac catcgagtca tctctgagaa actagaggga agtagagact 3241 acottcatg
3241 agcettcaga ggtgtccagt cactggagtc aagacatggg tacaggcaaag actagtggat 3301 taccaatccc aactggagaa attcagcaaa gagattgta ttcaaaaaag caggctgtta
3361 gatagtcaag aaaaagccct gaacttgaaa aaggatttgg ctgagatgca ggagtggatg
 3421 geacaggetg aagaggaeta eetggagagg gaettegagt acaaatetee agaagaaete
       gagagtgcgg tggaggaaat gaagaggca aaagaggatg tgctgcagaa ggaggtgagg
 3541 gtgaaaattc tgaaggacag catcaagctg gtggctgcca aggtgccctc tggtggccag
3601 gagttgacgt cggaattcaa cgaggtgctg gagagctacc agcttctgtg caatagaatt
```

### FIGURE 4 (cont.)

```
3661 cgagggaagt gccacacact ggaggaggte tggtettget gggtggaget getteactat 3721 etggacetgg agaccacgtg gttgaacace ttggaggage gegtgaggag caeggaggce 3781 etgeetgaga gggcagaage tgtteatgaa getetggagt etettgagte tgttttgege
 3841 catccagogg ataatogoac coagattogg gaacttogge agactotgat tgatggtgga
 3901 atcetggatg acataatcag cgagaagetg gaggetttta acageegeta egaagagetg
3961 agteacttgg eggagageaa acagatteet ttggagaage aactecaggt ecteegegaa
4021 actgaccaca tgetteaggt getgaaggag ageetggggg agetggacaa acagettace
cacagggaag agactgaaga geteatgaga aaataegagg etegetteta catgetgeag
  7081 caggocogoc gggacocact tagcaaacaa gtttotgata atcaactatt gottoaagag
7141 otggggtotg gcgatggtgt catcatggog tttgataatg tootgoagaa acttotggaa
         gaatacagtg gcgatgacac aaggaatgtg gaagaaacca cggagtactt gaaaacatca
tgggtcaatc tcaaacaaag catcgctgat agacagagtg ccttggaggc tgagctacag
         acagtgcaga cttctcgtag agacctggag aactttgtca agtggcttca ggaagcagaa
  7381 accacagcaa atgtgctggc cgatgcctct cagcgggaga atgctcttca ggacagtgtc
  7441 ctggcccggc agctccgaca gcagatgctg gacatccagg cagaaattga tgcccacaat
```

### FIGURE 4 (cont.)

```
7501 gacatattta aaagcatcga tggaaaccgg cagaagatgg tgaaagctct ggggaattct
 7561 gaggaagcaa caatgcttca acatcgactg gatgacatga accaaagatg gaatgattg
7621 aaggcaaaat ctgctagcat cagggcccat ttggaggcca gtgctgagaa atggaaccgg
7681 ttgctggcat cgctggaaga gctgatcaaa tggctcaata tgaaagatga ggagcttaag
 7741 aagcagatge ccattggagg ggacgteect geettacage tecagtatga ccaetgeaag
7801 gtgetgagae gtgagetaaa ggagaaagag tattetgtge tgaacgeegt agateaaget
7861 egagtttte tggetgatea geeaatagag geeceegaag aaccaagaag aaacceacaa
              tcaaagacag agttgactcc tgaggagaga gcccagaaga tcgccaaagc catgcgcaag
  7981 cagtottotg aagtocgaga gaagtgggaa aatctaaatg otgtoactag caactggcaa
 8041 aagcaagtag ggaaggcgtt agagaactt cgagacttgc agggagctat ggacgacttg
8101 gacgcagaca tgaaggaggt ggaggctgtg cggaatggct ggaagcccgt gggagacctg
              cttatagact ccctgcagga tcacatcgag aaaaccctgg cgtttagaga agaaattgca
              ccaatcaact taaaagtaaa aacaatgaat gacctgtcca gtcagctgtc tccacttgac
  8281 ttgcatccat ctctaaagat gtctcgccag ctggatgacc ttaatatgcg atggaaactt
  8341 ctacaggttt ccgtggacga tcgccttaag cagctccagg aagcccacag agattttggg
  8401 ccatoffoto aacactitét giocactica giocagoigo ogiggoagag alcoatitoa
  8461 cataataaag tgccctatta catcaaccat caaacacaga caacctgttg ggatcatcct
8521 aaaatgactg agctcttcca atcccttgct gatctgaata atgtacgttt ctctgcctac
  8581 cgcacagcaa tcaaaattcg aaggctgcaa aaagcattat gtctggatct cttagagctg
  8641 aatacgacga atgaagtttt caagcagcac aaactgaacc aaaatgatca gctcctgagt
  8701 qtcccaqacq tcatcaactq tctgaccacc acttacgatg ggcttgagca gctgcacaag
  8761 gacttggtca atgttccact ctgcgtcgat atgtgtctca actggctgct caacgtatac
 8701 gacateggtea atgetecact etgegtegat atgegtetea actggetget caacgtatae
8821 gacateggee ggactggaaa aattegggta cagagtetga agattggatt gatgtetete
8881 tecaaaaggee tettagaaga gaaatacaga tgetetetta aggaggtgge agggeeaact
8941 gagatgtgtg accageggea gettggeetg etaetteacg atgecateca gatecetagg
9001 cagetggggg aagtageage etttggggge agtaacattg ageceagtgt cegeagetge
9061 tecageaga ataacaacaa gecagaaate aggtgaagg agtetataga etggatgeat
9121 ttggaacece agtecatggt gtggttgeeg gettegeate gggtegeage tgetgagaet
9181 geaaaacate aggeeaaatg caacatetge aaagaatgee egattgttgg geteagatae
9241 aggageetaa agcattetaa teatagatgte tgeeagagt gettettet tgeaagaaca
 9181 gcaaaacate aggccaaatg caacatctge aaagaatgce cgattgttgg gttcagatac 9241 aggagcetaa agcattttaa ttatgatgte tgccagagtt gcttctttte tggaagaaca 9301 gcaaagggce acaagttaca ttacccgatg gtagaatact gcataccgac aacaatctggg 9361 gaagafgtga gagatttcac taaggtgctg aagaacaag tcaggtccaa gaaatattt 9421 gccaaacate cteggcttgg ctacctgcet gtccagaccg tgctggaagg ggacaactta 9481 gaaactccta tcacgctcat cagtatgtgg ccagagcact atgaccccte ccagtccct 9541 cagctgttte atgatgacae ccactcaaga atagagcaat acgctacacg actggcccag 9601 atggaaagga caaacgggte cttcctaact gatagcagct cacaaacagg aagcgtggag 9761 gatgagcatg ccccatcca gcagtactge cagaccctgg gcggggagte acctgtgagt 9721 cagccgcaga gtccagctca gatcctgaag tccgtggag gggaagagcg ttggggaactg 9781 gagcggatca ttgctgactt ggaggaagag caaagaaatc tgcaggtga gtatgagcag 9841 ctgaaggag agcactaag aagggtcte cctgtgggt cccctccaga ctccatcgta 9901 tctcctcacc acaactctga ggactcagaa cttatagcag aagctaaact cctgcggcag 9961 cacaaaagggc qqctgaagqc gagqatcaa attttgqaag atcacaataa acagctggag
9901 tetecteace acacatetga ggaeteagaa ettatageag aagetaaact cetgeggeag
9961 cacaaaaggge ggetggagge gaggatgeaa attttggaag atcacaataa acagetggag
10021 teteagetge acegeeteag acageteetg gageageetg actetgaete cegeateaat
10081 ggtgteteee cetgggette eccacaageat tetgeattga getacteaet tgacaetgae
10141 ceaggeecae agttecacea ggeageatet gaggaectge tggeeceaee teaeggaeet
10201 ageaeggaee teaeggaegt gatggageag atcaacagea egttecete ttgeagetea
10261 aatgteecea geaggeeaea ggeaatgtga geatetatee agecageeaa eattecega
10321 cetteagtat tgeeetette tgeaaatgee aateecaaga eccateaae cecaaagete
10381 egtggeteea eggaeaaag tgttgagtge ttaetgggtg teetactga ggaaceaaae
10441 actgaetate caaagatatt ttggtttee aataaegtat attattgtt tetteteee
10501 ettetatge aactgtaaat taatgaaaa agaagatatt ggaggtggta aageatttg
 10561 cactgatttg tataatatat acagccatgg gaaagtgggt gggggctttc taatatgaaa 10621 ctgtcttttt aataaccaag agaaaaaatt gcataagaat tagaccactt tacattatta
                catteettet getgtteaca ttaacettgt acaataactt caettattat ttgactgttt taccattatg ttttggttat ttataaattt atcagccata ccaaacgaat agattetatg
 10681
                tatttggttt ctataatctg gccaaattcc taagttcata tatttgaatc aaatattta catatgtgga gtaggcaggc attctgaaga tactatttaa ctttagttga cgtcacacac
 10921 accatécitt ágtááccaét ggatgáctác actaaaaatc ctgtggacit táacggcaag
 10981 ctgctggggt atttttcctc ctgtttttat tccttttttg taagtagatc ttgacgtctt
 11041 tatttattic atcitgcaat cictataata aagaagactg tattgtaata gtcccc
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SEQ ID NO:5 (5' UTR, 1-208))
1 gggattecet caetttecee etacaggaet cagatetggg aggeaattae etteggagaa 61 aaacgaatag gaaaaactga agtgttaett tttttaaage tgetgaagtt tgttggttte 121 teattgttt taageetaet ggageaataa agtttgaaga aettttaeea ggtttttt 181 ategetgeet tgatataeae tttteaaa
 SEQ ID NO:6 (N terminus, 209-964)
 209 at gctttggtgg gaagaagtag aggactgtta
 241 tgaaagagaa gatgttcaaa agaaaacatt cacaaaatgg gtaaatgcac aattttctaa
 301 gtttgggaag cagcatattg agaacetett cagtgaceta caggatggga ggegeeteet 361 agaceteete gaaggeetga cagggcaaaa actgccaaaa gaaaaaggat ccacaagagt
agacctcctc gaaggcctga cagggcaaaa actgccaaaa gadaaggct cacacagggc
421 tcatgccctg aacaatgtca acaaggcact gegggttttg cagaacaata atgttgattt
481 agtgaatatt ggaagtactg acatcgtaga tggaagtcat aaactgactc ttggtttgat
541 ttggaatata atcctccact ggcaggtcaa aaatgtaatg aaaaatatca tggctggatt
601 gcaacaaaca aacgtgaaa agattctcct gagctgggtc cagacaatcaa ctcgtaatta
661 tccacaggtt aatgtaatca acttcaccac cagctggtct gatggcctgg ctttgaatgc
721 tctcatccat agcaataggc cagacctatt tgactggaat tatcaattag gcataggaaa
 721 tottcattoat agtcatagyo cayacotatt tyaattyyaat agtgagget gocayaaga
781 agccacacaa cgactggaac atgcattcaa catcgccaga tatcaattag gcatagagaa
841 actactcgat cotgaagatg ttgataccac ctatccaggat aagaagtcca tottaatgta
901 catcacatca ctottccaag ttttgcctca acaagtgagc attgaagcca tccaggaagt
  SEQ ID NO:7 (Hinge 1, 965-1219)
965 atgttg ccaaggccac ctaaagtgac taaagaagaa cattttcagt tacatcatca
1021 aatgcactat teteaacaga teaeggteag tetageacag ggatatgaga gaacttette 1081 ceetaageet egatteaaga getatgeeta eacacagget gettatgtea ecaectetga 1141 ceetacaegg ageceattte etteacagea tetaggaaget eetgaagaca agteattegg 1201 cagtteattg atggaagat
SEQ ID NO:8 (Repeat 1, 1220-1546)
1220 g aagtaaacct ggaccgttat caaacagctt tagaagaagt
1261 attatcgtgg cttctttctg ctgaggacac attgcaagca caaggagaga tttctaatga
1321 tgtggaagtg gtgaaagacc agttcatac tcatgagggg taccatgatgg atttgacagc
1381 ccatcagggc cgggttggta atattctaca attgggaagt aagctgattg gaacaggaaa
1441 attatcagaa gatgaagaaa ctgaagtaca agagcagatg aatctcctaa attcaagatg
1501 ggaatgcctc agggtagcta gcatggaaaa acaaagcaat ttacat
   SEQ ID NO:8 (Repeat 1, 1220-1546)
 SEQ ID NO:9 (Repeat 2, 1547-1879) 1547 agag ttttaatgga
  1561 tetecagaat cagaaactga aagagttgaa tgactggeta acaaaaacag aagaaagaac
  1621 aaggaaaatg gaggaagage etettggace tgatettgaa gacetaaaac gecaagtaca
 1681 acaacataag gtgcttcaag aagatctága acaagaacaa gtcagggtca attctctcac
1741 tcacatggtg gtggtagttg atgaatctag tggagatcac gcaactgctg ctttggaaga
1801 acaacttaag gtattgggag atcgatgggc aaacatctgt agatggacag aagaccgctg
  1861 ggttctttta caagacatc
  SEQ ID NO:10 (Repeat 3, 1880-2212)
1880 c ttctcaaatg gcaacgtctt actgaagaac agtgcctttt
1921 tagtgcatgg ctttcagaaa aagaaggatgc agtgaacaag attcacacaa ctggctttaa
  1921 tagtgcatgg ctttcagaaa aagaagatga agtgaacaag attcacacaa ctggcttaa
1981 agatcaaaat gaaatgttat caagtcttca aaaactggcc gttttaaaag cggatctaga
2041 aaagaaaaag caatcatgg gcaaactgta ttcactcaaa caagatcttc tttcaacact
2101 gaagaataag tcagtgaccc agaagacgga agcatggctg gataactttg cccggtgttg
2161 ggataattta gtccaaaaac ttgaaaagag tacagcacag atttcacagg ct
     SEQ ID NO:11 (Hinge 2, 2213-2359)
   2213 gtcaccac
   2221 cactcagcca tcactaacac agacaactgt aatggaaaca gtaactacgg tgaccacaag
   2281 ggaacagatc ctggtaaagc atgctcaaga ggaacttcca ccaccacctc cccaaaagaa
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2341 gaggcagatt actgtggat

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SEQ ID NO:12 (Repeat 4, 2360-2692)
2360 t ctgaaattag gaaaaggttg gatgttgata taactgaact
2401 toacagotgg attactogct cagaagotgt gttgcagagt cotgaatttg caatotttcg
2461 gaaggaagge aactteteag acttaaaaga aaaagteaat gecatagage gagaaaaagg
2521 tgagaagtte agaaaactge aagatgeeag cagateaget caggeeetgg tggaacagat
2581 ggtgaatgag ggtgttaatg cagatageat caaacaagee teagaacaae tgaacageeg
2641 gtggategaa ttetgeeagt tgetaagtga gagaettaae tggetggagt at
  SEQ ID NO:13 (Repeat 5, 2693-3019)
2701 catcatcgct ttctataatc agctacaaca attggagcag atgacaacta ctgctgaaaa
2693 cagaacaa
2761 ctggttgaaa atccaaccca ccaccccatc agagccaaca gcaattaaaa gtcagttaaa
2821 aatitgtaag gatgaagtca accggctatc aggtcttcaa cctcaaattg aacgattaaa
2881 aattcaaagc atagccctga aagagaaagg acaaggaccc atgttcctgg atgcagactt
2941 tgtggccttt acaaatcatt ttaagcaagt cttttctgat gtgcaggcca gagagaaaga
 3001 gctacagaca atttttgac
  SEQ ID NO:14 (Repeat 6, 3020-3346)
 3020 a ctttgccacc aatgcgctat caggagacca tgagtgccat
3061 caggacatgg gtccagcagt cagaaaccaa actctccata cctcaactta gtgtcaccga 3121 ctatgaaatc atggagcaga gactcgggga attgcagget ttacaaagtt ctctgcaaga 3181 gcaacaaagt ggcctatact atctcagcac cactgtgaaa gagatgtcga agaaagcgc
 3241 ctctgaaatt agccggaaat atcaatcaga atttgaagaa attgagggac gctggaagaa
 3301 geteteetee cagetggttg ageattgtea aaagetagag gageaa
  SEQ ID NO:15 (Repeat 7, 3347-3673)
 3347 atga ataaactccg
 3361 aaaaattcag aatcacatac aaaccctgaa gaaatggatg gctgaagttg atgttttct 3421 gaaggaggaa tggcctgccc ttggggattc agaaattcta aaaaagcagc tgaaacagtg
 3481 cagactitta gicagtgata ticagacaat tcagcccagt ctaaacagtg tcaatgaagg
 3541 tgggcagaag ataaagaatg aagcagagcc agagtttgct tcgagacttg agacagaact
 3601 caaagaactt aacactcagt gggatcacat gtgccaacag gtctatgcca gaaaggaggc
 3661 cttgaaggga ggt
   SEQ ID NO:16 (Repeat 8, 3674-4000)
  3674 ttggaga aaactgtaag cctccagaaa gatctatcag agatgcacga
  3721 atggatgaca caagctgaag aagagtatct tgagagagat tttgaatata aaactccaga 3781 tgaattacag aaagcagttg aagagatgaa gagagctaaa gaagaggccc aacaaaaaga
  3841 agcgaaagtg aaactcctta ctgagtctgt aaatagtgtc atagctcaag ctccacctgt
  3901 agcacaagag gccttaaaaa aggaacttga aactctaacc accaactacc agtggctctg
3961 cactaggctg aatgggaaat gcaagacttt ggaagaagtt
   SEQ ID NO:17 (Repeat 9, 4001-4312)
  4001 tgggcatgtt ggcatgagtt
4001 tgggcatgtt accttaaaac
4021 attgtcatac ttggagaaag caaacaagtg gctaaatgaa gtagaattta aacttaaaac
  4081 cactgaaaac attcctggcg gagctgagga aatctctgag gtgctagatt cacttgaaaa 4141 tttgatgcga cattcagagg ataacccaaa tcagattcgc atattggcac agaccctaac 4201 agatggcgga gtcatggatg agctaatcaa tgaggaactt gagacattta attctcgttg gagggaacta catgaagagg ctgtaaggag gcaaaagttg cttgaacaga gc
    SEQ ID NO:18 (Repeat 10, 4313-4588)
  4313 atccagtc
  4321 tgcccaggag actgaaaaat ccttacactt aatccaggag tccctcacat tcattgacaa
  4381 gcagttggca gcttatattg cagacaaggt ggacgcagct caaatgcctc aggaagccca 4441 gaaaatccaa tctgatttga caagtcatga gatcagttta gaagaaatga agaaacataa
  4501 tcaggggaag gaggctgccc aaagagtcct gtctcagatt gatgttgcac agaaaaaatt 4561 acaagatgtc tccatgaagt ttcgatta
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SEQ ID NO:19 (Repeat 11, 4589-4915)
4589 tt ccagaaacca gccaattttg agctgcgtct
4621 acaagaaagt aagatgattt tagatgaagt gaagatgcac ttgcctgcat tggaaacaaa
4681 gagtgtggaa caggaagtag tacagtcaca gctaaatcat tgtgtgaact tgtataaaag 4741 tctgagtgaa gtgaagtctg aagtggaaat ggtgataaag actggacgtc agattgtaca 4801 gaaaaagcag acggaaaatc ccaaagaact tgatgaaaga gtaacagctt tgaaattgca 4861 ttataatgag ctgggagcaa aggtaacaga aagaaagcaa cagttggaga aatgc
  SEQ ID NO:20 (Repeat 12, 4916-5239)
4921 attgtcccgt aagatgcgaa aggaaatgaa tgtcttgaca gaatggctgg cagctacaga
4981 tatggaattg acaaagagat cagcagttga aggaatgcct agtaatttgg attctgaagt
5041 tgcctgggga aaggctactc aaaaagagat tgagaaacag aaggtgcacc tgaagagtat
5101 cacagaggta ggagaggeet tgaaaacagt tttgggcaag aaggagacgt tggtggaaga
5161 taaactcagt ettetgaata gtaactggat agetgteace teccgagcag aagagtggtt
5221 aaatettttg ttggaatac
 SEQ ID NO:21 (Repeat 13, 5240-5551)
5240 c agaaacacat ggaaactttt gaccagaatg tggaccacat
 5281 cacaaagtgg atcattcagg ctgacacact tttggatgaa tcagagaaaa agaaacccca
 5341 gcaaaaagaa gacgtgctta agcgtttaaa ggcagaactg aatgacatac gcccaaaggt
5401 ggactctaca cgtgaccaag cagcaaactt gatgcaaac cgcggtgacc actgcaggaa
5461 attagtagag ccccaaatct cagagctcaa ccatcgattt gcagccattt cacacagaat
 5521 taagactgga aaggeeteea tteetttgaa g
 SEQ ID NO:22 (Repeat 14, 5552-5833)
5552 gaattggag cagtttaact cagatataca
5581 aaaattgctt gaaccactgg aggctgaaat tcagcagggg gtgaatctga aagaggaaga
5641 cttcaataaa gatatgaatg aagacaatga gggtactgta aaagaattgt tgcaaagag
5701 agacaactta caacaaagaa tcacagatga gagaaagaga gaggaaataa agataaaaca
5761 gcagctgtta cagacaaaac ataatgctct caaggatttg aggtctcaaa gaagaaaaaa
5821 ggctctagaa att
  5821 ggctctagaa att
    SEQ ID NO:23 (Repeat 15, 5834-6127)
  5834 totcato agtggtatoa gtacaagagg caggetgatg atoteetgaa
  5881 atgettggat gacattgaaa aaaaattage cageetaeet gageecagag atgaaaggaa
  5941 aataaaggaa attgatcggg aattgcagaa gaagaaagag gagctgaatg cagtgcgtag 6001 gcaagctgag ggcttgtctg aggatggggc cgcaatggca gtggagccaa ctcagatcca
  6061 gctcagcaag cgctggcggg aaattgagag caaatttgct cagtttcgaa gactcaactt
  6121 tgcacaa
  SEQ ID NO:24 (Repeat 16, 6188-6514)
6128 tot tatgtgcott ctacttattt gactgaaatc actcatgtot cacaagccot
  6241 attagaagtg gaacaacttc tcaatgctcc tgacctctgt gctaaggact ttgaagatct 6301 ctttaagcaa gaggagtctc tgaagaataat aaaagatagt ctacaacaaa gctcaggtcg 6361 gattgacatt attcatagca agaagacagc agcattgcaa agtgcaacgc ctgtggaaag 6421 ggtgaagcta caggaagctc tctcccagct tgattccaa tgggaaaaag ttaacaaaat
   6481 gtacaaggac cgacaagggc gatttgacag atct
    SEQ ID NO: 25 (Repeat 17, 6515-6835)
   6515 gttgag aaatggcggc gttttcatta
   6541 tgatataaag atatttaatc agtggctaac agaagctgaa cagtttctca gaaagacaca
   6601 aattootgag aattgggaac atgotaaata caaatggtat ottaaggaac tocaggatgg
  6661 cattgggcag cggcaaactg ttgtcagaac attgaatgca actggggaag aaataattca
6721 gcaatcetca aaaacagatg ccagtattet acaggaaaaa ttgggaagce tgaatctgcg
6781 gtggcaggag gtctgcaaac agctgtcaga cagaaaaaag aggctagaag aacaa
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SEQ ID NO:26 (Repeat 18, 6836-7186)
6841 tatottgtca gaatttcaaa gagatttaaa tgaatttgtt ttatggttgg aggaagcaga
6901 taacattgct agtatcccac ttgaacctgg aaaagagcag caactaaaag aaaagcttga 6961 gcaagtcaag ttactggtgg aaggttgcc cctgcgccag ggaattctca aacaattaaa 7021 tgaacctgg ggacccgtgc ttgtaagtgc tcccataagc ccagaagagc aagataaact
7081 tgaaaataag ctcaagcaga caaatctcca gtggataaag gtttccagag ctttacctga
7141 gáaacaaggá gaaatígaág ctcaaataaa ágáccttggg cagctt
  SEQ ID NO:27 (Repeat 19, 7187-7489)
7187 gaaa aaaagcttga
7201 agaccttgaa gagcagttaa atcatctgct gctgtggtta tctcctatta ggaatcagtt
7261 ggaaatttat aaccaaccaa accaagaagg accatttgac gttcaggaaa ctgaaatagc
7321 agttcaagct aaacaaccgg atgtggaaga gattttgtct aaagggcagc atttgtacaa 7381 ggaaaaacca gccactcagc cagtgaagag gaagttagaa gatctgagct ctgagtggaa
 7441 ggcggtaaac cgtttactic aagagctgag ggcaaagcag cctgaccta
  SEQ ID NO:28 (Hinge 3, 7490-7612)
 7490 g ctcctggact
 7501 gaccactatt ggageetete etacteagae tgttactetg gtgacacaac etgtggttac
 7561 taaggaaact gccatctcca aactagaaat gccatcttcc ttgatgttgg ag
   SEQ ID NO:29 (Repeat 20, 7613-7942)
 7613 gtacctgc
 7621 fetggeagat tteaaceggg ettggacaga aettacegae tggetttete tgettgatea
 7681 agttataaaa tcacagaggg tgatggtggg tgaccttgag gatatcaacg agatgatcat raagcagaag gcaacaatgc aggatttgga acagagggt ccccagttgg aagaactcat aggatgatgat tgacctgat caacgatgca caacaattta caacaagac caacaattac agatgatcataa gaggctagaa caatcattac
  7861 ggatogaátt gaaagaatto agaatcagtg ggatgaagta caagaacaco ttcagaaccg
  7921 gaggcaacag ttgaatgaaa tg
  SEQ ID NO:30 (Repeat 21, 7943-8269)
7943 ttaaagga ttcaacacaa tggctggaag ctaaggaaga
  7981 agctgagcag gtcttaggac aggccagagc caagcttgag tcatggaagg agggtcccta
8041 tacagtagat gcaatccaaa agaaaatcac agaaaccaag cagttggcca aagacctccg
  8101 ccagtggcag acaaatgtag atgtggcaaa tgacttggcc ctgaaacttc tccggggatta
  8161 trctgcagat gataccagaa aagtccacat gataacagag aatatcaatg cctcttggag
8221 aagcattcat aaaagggtga gtgagcgaga ggctgctttg gaagaaact
    SEQ ID NO:31 (Repeat 22, 8270-8617)
  8281 gcaacagttc cccctggacc tggaaaagtt tcttgcctgg cttacagaag ctgaaacaac 8341 tgccaatgtc ctacaggatg ctacccgtaa ggaaaggctc ctagaagact ccaaggggagt 8401 aaaagagctg atgaaacaat ggcaagacct ccaaggtgaa attgaagctc acacagatgt
  8270 c atagattact
   8461 ttatcacaac ctggatgaaa ácagccaaaa aatcctgága tccctggaag gttccgatga
   8521 tgcagtcctg ttacaaagac gtttggataa catgaacttc aagtggagtg aacttcggaa
   8581 aaagtototo aacattaggt cocatttgga agccagt
    SEQ ID NO:32 (Repeat 23, 8618-9004)
  8641 cettretetg caggaactte tggtgtgget acagetgaaa gatgatgaat taageeggea
8701 ggcacetatt ggaggegaet ttecageagt teagaageag aacgatgtae atagggeett
8761 caagagggaa ttgaaaacta aagaacetgt aatcatgagt actettgaga etgtacgaat
   8618 tct gaccagtgga agcgtctgca
  8821 attictgaca gagcagcctt tggaaggact agagaaactc taccaggagc ccagaggagct 8881 gcctcctgag gagagagcc agaatgtcac tcggcttcta cgaaagcagg ctgaggaggt 8941 caatactgag tgggaaaaat tgaacctgca ctccgctgac tggcagagaa aaatagatga
   9001 gacc
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SEQ ID NO:33 (Repeat 24, 9005-9328)
9005 cttgaa agactccagg aacttcaaga ggccacggat gagctggacc tcaagctgcg
9061 ccaagctgag gtgatcaagg gatcctggca gcccgtgggc gatctcctca ttgactctct
9121 ccaagatcac ctcgagaaag tcaaggcact tcgaggagaa attgcgcctc tgaaagagaa
9181 cgtgagcac gtcaatgacc ttgccgcca gcttaccact ttgggcattc agctctcacc
9241 grataacete ageactetgg aagacetgaa caccagatgg aagettetge aggtggeegt
9301 cgaggaccga gtcaggcagc tgcatgaa
  SEQ ID NO:34 (Hinge 4, 9329-9544)
 9329 c ccacagggac tttggtccag catctcagca
 9361 ctttcttcc acgtctgtcc agggtccctg ggagagagcc atotcgccaa acaaagtgcc 9421 ctactatatc aaccacgaga ctcaaacaac ttgctgggac catcccaaaa tgacagagct
 9481 ctaccagtot tragotgaco tgaataatgt cagattotoa gottatagga ctgccatgaa
   SEQ ID NO:35 (Start of C terminus, 9545-10431)
 9545 cgaaga ctgcagaagg ccctttgctt ggatctcttg agcctgtcag ctgcatgtga
 9601 tgccttggac cagcacaacc tcaagcaaaa tgaccagccc atggatatcc tgcagattat
9661 taattgtttg accactattt atgaccgcct ggagcaagag cacaacaatt tggtcaacgt
 9721 ccctctctgc gtggatatgt gtctgaactg gctgctgaat gtttatgata cgggacgaac
9781 agggaggatc cgtgtcctgt cttttaaaac tggcatcatt tccctgtgta aagcacattt
 9841 ggaagacaag tacagatacc ttttcaagca agtggcaagt tcaacaggat tttgtgacca
  9901 gcgcaggctg ggcctccttc tgcatgattc tatccaaatt ccaagacagt tgggtgaagt
9961 tgcatcettt gggggcagta acattgagce aagtgteegg agctgettee aatttgetaa 10021 taataagcea gagategaag eggeetett eetagaetgg aaceeggte tgeacagagt ggetgetgea gaaactgeea agcateage 10141 caaatgtaac atetgeaag aggtgeeat eattggatte aggtacagga gtetaaagea 10201 ettraatat gagateege aaggeeget tetagate eattggate aggtacagga gtetaaagea
10201 ctttaattat gacatctgcc aaagctgctt tttttctggt cgagttgcaa aaggccataa
10261 aatgcactat cccatggtgg aatattgcac tccgactaca tcaggagaag atgttcgaga 10321 ctttgccaag gtactaaaaa acaaatttcg aaccaaaagg tattttgcga agcatccccg 10381 aatgggctac ctgccagtgc agactgtctt agagggggac aacatggaaa c
    SEQ ID NO:36 (alternatively spliced exons 71-78, 10432-11254)
10432 tcccgttac
10441 totgatoaac ttotggcoag tagattotgc gcotgcotcg toccotcage tttcacacga 10501 tgatactcat tcacgcattg aacattatgc tagcaggcta gcagaaatgg aaaacagcaa
10561 tggatettat ctaaatgata gcatetetee taatgagage atagatgatg aacatttgtt
10621 aatccagcat tactgccaaa gtttgaacca ggactcccc ctgagccagc ctcgtagtcc 10681 tgcccagatc ttgatttect tagagagtga ggaaagaggg gagctagaga gaatctagc 10741 agatcttgag ggaaaaca ggaatctgca agcagaatat gaccgtctaa agcagcagca 10801 cgaacataaa ggcctgtccc cactgccgtc ccctctgaa atgatgcca ccttcccca 10861 gagtcccgg gatctgagg taatctgag
 10861 gagtccccgg gatgctgagc tcattgctga ggccaagcta ctgcgtcaac acaaaggccg 10921 cctggaagcc aggatgcaaa tcctggaaga ccacaataaa cagctggagt cacagttaca
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 11101 ggttggcagt caaacttcgg actccatggg tgaggaagat cttctcagtc ctccccagga
 11161 cacaagcaca gggttagagg aggtgatgga gcaactcaac aactccttcc ctagttcaag
  11221 aggaagaaat acccctggaa agccaatgag agag
```

SEQ ID NO:37 (End of coding region, 11255-11266)

11255 gacaca atgtag

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SEQ ID NO:38 (3' UTR, 11267-13957)
11281 atggcagatg atttgggcag agcgatggag tccttagtat cagtcatgac agatgaagaa 11341 ggagcagaat aaatgtttta caactcctga ttcccgcatg gtttttataa tattcataca 11401 acaaagagga ttagacagta agagtttaca agaaataaat ctatatttt gtgaagggta
11267 gaag tettttccac
11461 gtggtattat actgtagatt tcagtagttt ctaagtctgt tattgttttg ttaacaatgg
11521 caggttttac acgictatge aattgtacaa aaaagttata agaaaactac atgtaaaatc
11581 ttgatagcta aataacttgc cattlcttta tatggaacgc attttgggtt gtttaaaaat 11641 ttataacagt tataaagaaa gattgtaaac taaagtgtgc tttataaaaa aaagttgtt
11761 actttgaggc agcgcattgt tttgcatcct tttggcgtga tatccatatg aaattcatgg
11821 cttttcttt ttttgcatat taaagataag acttcctcta ccaccacac aaatgactac
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12301 attgattgat tgattgatac attcagcttc ctgctgctag caatgccacg atttagatt
12361 aatgatgct cagtggaaat caatcagaag gtattctgac cttgtgaaca tcagaaggta
 12421 ttttttaact cccaagcagt agcaggacga tgatagggct ggagggctat ggattcccag
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 13201 ccactigico attigogitat titottitto ottiataati otticitti octicataat
13321 titoaaaaga aaacccaaag ototaaggta acaaattaco aaattacatg aagattiggt
13381 titigicitig oattititto ottiatigiga ogotigacot titottiaco caaggattit
13441 taaaacccag attiaaaaca aggggtaact titacatocta otaagaagti taaggtaagta
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13561 gtititotti tagacacatt agototigag tigagtotigo ataatattig aacaaaaatt
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  13861 ttttcacaac atatcagact tcaccaaata tatgccttac tattgtatta tagtactgct
   13921 ttactgtgta totcaaťaaa gcacgcagtt atgťtac
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#### FIGURE 11 Query=Human Dystrophin 1220-9328; Sbjt=Mouse Dystrophin 1238-9319 gaagtaaacctggaccgtta 1239 Query: 1220 gaagtaaatctggatagtta 1257 Sbjct: 1238 Query: 1240 Sbjct: 1258 acaaggagagatttctaatgatgtggaagtggtgaaagaccagtttcatactcatgaggg 1359 Query: 1300 acaaggagagatttcaaatgatgttgaagaagtgaaagaacagtttcatgctcatgaggg 1377 Sbjct: 1318 gtacatgatggatttgacagcccatcagggccgggttggtaatattctacaattgggaag 1419 Query: 1360 attcatgatggatctgacatctcatcaaggacttgttggtaatgttctacagttaggaag 1437 Sbjct: 1378 taagctgattggaacaggaaaattatcagaagatgaagaaactgaagtacaagagcagat 1479 Query: 1420 tcaactagttggaaaagggaaattatcagaagatgaagaagctgaagtgcaagaacaaat 1497 Sbjct: 1438 Query: 1480 Sbjct: 1498 tttacat agagttttaatggatctccagaatcagaaactgaaagagttgaatgactggct 1599 Query: 1540 attacac aaagttotaatggatotocagaatcagaaattaaaagaactagatgactggtt 1617 Sbjct: 1558 aacaaaaacagaagaacaaggaaaatggaggaagagcctcttggacctgatcttga 1659 Query: 1600 aacaaaaactgaagagagaactaagaaaatggaggaagagccctttggacctgatcttga 1677 Sbjct: 1618 agacctaaaacgccaagtacaacaacataaggtgcttcaagaagatctagaacaagaaca 1719 Query: 1660 agatctaaaatgccaagtacaacaacataaggtgcttcaagaagatctagaacaggagca 1737 Sbjct: 1678 agtcagggtcaattctctcactcacatggtggtggtagttgatgaatctagtggagatca 1779 Query: 1720 ggtcagggtcaactcgctcactcacatggtagtagtggttgatgaatccagcggtgatca 1797 Sbjct: 1738 Œ1 cgcaactgctgctttggaagaacaacttaaggtattgggagatcgatgggcaaacatctg 1839 Query: 1780 tgcaacagctgctttggaagaacaacttaaggtactgggagatcgatgggcaaatatctg 1857 Sbjct: 1798 tagatggacagaagaccgctgggttcttttacaagacate ettctcaaatggcaacgtct 1899 Query: 1840 cagatggactgaagaccgctggattgttttacaagatatt cttctaaaatggcagcattt 1917 Sbjct: 1858 tactgaagaacagtgcctttttagtgcatggctttcagaaaaagaagatgcagtgaacaa 1959 Query: 1900 tactgaagaacagtgcctttttagtacatggctttcagaaaaagaagatgcaatgaagaa 1977 Sbjct: 1918 gattcacacaactggctttaaagatcaaaatgaaatgttatcaagtcttcaaaaactggc 2019 Query: 1960 cattcagacaagtggctttaaagatcaaaatgaaatgatgtcaagtcttcacaaaatatc 2037 Sbjct: 1978 cgttttaaaagcggatctagaaaagaaaaagcaatccatgggcaaactgtattcactcaa 2079 Query: 2020 tactttaaaaatagatctagaaaagaaaaagccaaccatggaaaaactaagttcactcaa 2097 Sbjct: 2038 acaagatcttctttcaacactgaagaataagtcagtgacccagaagacggaagcatggct 2139 Query: 2080 tcaagatctactttcggcactgaaaaataagtcagtgactcaaaagatggaaatctggat 2157 Sbjct: 2098 ggataactttgcccggtgttgggataatttagtccaaaaacttgaaaagagtacagcaca 2199 Query: 2140 નોલેલિક મામ કાલામાં માના માના મોલા છે. ggaaaactttgcacaacgttgggacaatttaacccaaaaacttgaaaagagttcagcaca 2217 Sbjct: 2158

21/66

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	Sbjct: 2218	
	Query: 2260	
	Sbjct: 2278	
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	Sbjct: 2758	
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24/6

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) -	Sbjct: 5638	ggtgaatctgaaagaggaagacttcaataaagatatgagtgaagacaatgaggggaao
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	Query: 5920	
	Sbjct: 5938	
	Query: 5980	
	Sbjct: 5998	
	Query: 6040	
	Sbjct: 6058	·
	Query: 6100	
	Sbjct: 6118	6210
	Query: 6160	
	Sbjct: 6178	6279
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	Sbjct: 6418	aagtgccacctccatggaaaaggtgaaagtacaggaagccgtggcacagatggatttcca 6477
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	Query: 6520	gasatggcggcgttttcattatgatataaagatatttaatcagtggctaacagaagctga 6579
٠.	Sbjct: 6538	
	Query: 6580	acagtttctcagaaagacacaaattcctgagaattgggaacatgctaaatacaaatggta 6639
	Sbjct: 6598	acagtttttcaaaaagacacaaaatcctgaaaactgggaacatgctaaatacaaatggta 6657
#4	Query: 6640	tcttaaggaactccaggatggcattgggcagcggcaaactgttgtcagaacattgaatgc 6699
	Sbjct: 6658	tottaaggaactocaggatggcattgggcagcgtcaagctgttgtcagaacactgaatgc 6717
ri W	Query: 6700	aactggggaagaataattcagcaatcctcaaaaacagatgccagtattctacaggaaaa 6759
07	Sbjct: 6718	aactggggaagaaataattcaacagtcttcaaaaacagatgtcaatattctacaagaaaa 6///
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Ø	Sbjct: 6778	attaggaagcttgagtctgcggtggcacgacatctgcaaagagctggcagaaaggagaaa 6837
jes.	Query: 6820	
	Sbjct: 6838	
gi	Query: 6880	
Ö	Sbjct: 6898	
	Query: 6940	
	Sbjct: 6952 Query: 7000	7050
	Sbjct: 7012	[[[]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]]
	Query: 7060	7110
	Sbjct: 7072	
	Query: 7120	ggtttccagagctttacctgagaaacaaggagaaattgaagctcaaataaaagaccttgg 7179
٠.	Sbjct: 7132	·
•	Query: 7180	
	Sbjct: 7192	
	Query: 7240	atctcctattaggaatcagttggaaatttataaccaacca
	Sbjct: 723	ctctcctattagaaaccagttggaaatttataaccaagtcaggcagg

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   Sbjct: 7291
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   Sbjct: 7351
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   Sbjct: 7411
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   Sbjct: 7591
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   Sbjct: 7711
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   Query: 8200
              Sbjct: 8191
   Query: 8260
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   Sbjct: 8671
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    Sbjct: 9151
               Query: 9220
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    Sbjct: 9271
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### FIGURE 12 (ΔR4-R23, SEQ ID NO:39)

GGGATTCCCTCACTTTCCCCCTACAGGACTCAGATCTGGGAGGCAATTACCTTCGGAGAAAAACGAATAGGA AAAACTGAAGTGTTACTTTTTTTAAAGCTGCTGAAGTTTGTTGGTTTCTCATTGTTTTTAAGCCTACTGGAG  ${\tt CAATAAAGTTTGAAGAACTTTTACCAGGTTTTTTTTATCGCTGCCTTGATATACACTTTTCAAAATGCTTTG}$ GTGGGAAGAAGTAGAGGACTGTTATGAAAGAGAAGATGTTCAAAAGAAAACATTCACAAAATGGGTAAATGC ACAATTTTCTAAGTTTGGGAAGCAGCATATTGAGAACCTCTTCAGTGACCTACAGGATGGGAGGCGCCTCCT AGACCTCCTCGAAGGCCTGACAGGGCAAAAACTGCCAAAAGAAAAAGGATCCACAAGAGTTCATGCCCTGAA CAATGTCAACAAGGCACTGCGGGTTTTGCAGAACAATAATGTTGATTTAGTGAATATTTGGAAGTACTGACAT CGTAGATGGAAATCATAAACTGACTCTTGGTTTGATTTGGAATATAATCCTCCACTGGCAGGTCAAAAATGT AATGAAAAATATCATGGCTGGATTGCAACAAACCAACAGTGAAAAGATTCTCCTGAGCTGGGTCCGACAATC AACTCGTAATTATCCACAGGTTAATGTAATCAACTTCACCACCAGCTGGTCTGATGGCCTGGCTTTGAATGC TCTCATCCATAGTCATAGGCCAGACCTATTTGACTGGAATAGTGTGGTTTGCCAGCAGTCAGCCACACAACG ACTGGAACATGCATTCAACATCGCCAGATATCAATTAGGCATAGAGAAACTACTCGATCCTGAAGATGTTGA TACCACCTATCCAGATAAGAAGTCCATCTTAATGTACATCACATCACTCTTCCAAGTTTTGCCTCAACAAGT GAGCATTGAAGCCATCCAGGAAGTGGAAATGTTGCCAAGGCCACCTAAAGTGACTAAAGAAGAAGAACATTTTCA GTTACATCATCAAATGCACTATTCTCAACAGATCACGGTCAGTCTAGCACAGGGATATGAGAGAACTTCTTC CCCTAAGCCTCGATTCAAGAGCTATGCCTACACACAGGCTGCTTATGTCACCÀCCTCTGACCCTACACGGAG CCCATTTCCTTCACAGCATTTGGAAGCTCCTGAAGACAAGTCATTTGGCAGTTCATTGATGGAGAGTGAAGT AGCACAAGGAGAGATTTCTAATGATGTGGAAGTGGTGAAAGACCAGTTTCATACTCATGAGGGGTACATGAT GGATTTGACAGCCCATCAGGGCCGGGTTGGTAATATTCTACAATTGGGAAGTAAGCTGATTGGAACAGGAAA ATTATCAGAAGATGAAGAACTGAAGTACAAGAGCAGATGAATCTCCTAAATTCAAGATGGGAATGCCTCAG GGTAGCTAGCATGGAAAAACAAAGCAATTTACATAGAGTTTTAATGGATCTCCAGAATCAGAAACTGAAAGA GTTGAATGACTGGCTAACAAAAACAGAAGAAGAACAAGGAAAATGGAGGAAGAGCCTCTTGGACCTGATCT TGAAGACCTAAAACGCCAAGTACAACAACATAAGGTGCTTCAAGAAGATCTAGAACAAGAACAAGTCAGGGT CAATTCTCTCACTCACATGGTGGTGGTAGTTGATGAATCTAGTGGAGATCACGCAACTGCTGCTTTGGAAGA ACAACTTAAGGTATTGGGAGATCGATGGGCAAACATCTGTAGATGGACAGAAGACCGCTGGGTTCTTTTACA AGACATCCTTCTCAAATGGCAACGTCTTACTGAAGAACAGTGCCTTTTTAGTGCATGGCTTTCAGAAAAAGA AGATGCAGTGAACAAGATTCACACAACTGGCTTTAAAGATCAAAATGAAATGTTATCAAGTCTTCAAAAACT GGCCGTTTTAAAAGCGGATCTAGAAAAGAAAAAGCAATCCATGGGCAAACTGTATTCACTCAAACAAGATCT TCTTTCAACACTGAAGAATAAGTCAGTGACCCAGAAGACGGAAGCATGGCTGGATAACTTTGCCCGGTGTTG GGATAATTTAGTCCAAAAACTTGAAAAGAGTACAGCACAGATTTCACAGGCTGTCACCACCACTCAGCCATC ACTAACACAGACAACTGTAATGGAAACAGTAACTACGGTGACCACAAGGGAACAGATCCTGGTAAAGCATGC TCAAGAGGAACTTCCACCACCACCTCCCCAAAAGAAGAGGCAGATTACTGTGGATCTTGAAAGACTCCAGGA ACTTCAAGAGGCCACGGATGAGCTGGACCTCAAGCTGCGCCAAGCTGAGGTGATCAAGGGATCCTGGCAGCC CGTGGGCGATCTCCTCATTGACTCTCTCCAAGATCACCTCGAGAAAGTCAAGGCACTTCGAGGAGAAATTGC GCCTCTGAAAGAGAACGTGAGCCACGTCAATGACCTTGCTCGCCAGCTTACCACTTTGGGCATTCAGCTCTC ACCGTATAACCTCAGCACTCTGGAAGACCTGAACACCAGATGGAAGCTTCTGCAGGTGGCCGTCGAGGACCG GGGTCCCTGGGAGAGCCATCTCGCCAAACAAGTGCCCTACTATATCAACCACGAGACTCAAACAACTTG CTGGGACCATCCCAAAATGACAGAGCTCTACCAGTCTTTAGCTGACCTGAATAATGTCAGATTCTCAGCTTA TAGGACTGCCATGAAACTCCGAAGACTGCAGAAGGCCCTTTGCTTGGATCTCTTGAGCCTGTCAGCTGCATG TGATGCCTTGGACCAGCAAACCTCAAGCAAAATGACCAGCCCATGGATATCCTGCAGATTATTAATTGTTT GACCACTATTTATGACCGCCTGGAGCAAGAGCACAACAATTTGGTCAACGTCCCTCTCTGCGTGGATATGTG TCTGAACTGGCTGCTGAATGTTTATGATACGGGACGAACAGGGAGGATCCGTGTCCTGTCTTTTAAAACTGG AGGATTTTGTGACCAGCGCAGGCTGGGCCTCCTTCTGCATGATTCTATCCAAATTCCAAGACAGTTGGGTGA AGTTGCATCCTTTGGGGGCAGTAACATTGAGCCAAGTGTCCGGAGCTGCTTCCAATTTGCTAATAATAAGCC AGAGATCGAAGCGGCCCTCTTCCTAGACTGGATGAGACTGGAACCCCAGTCCATGGTGTGGCTGCCCGTCCT GCACAGAGTGGCTGCTGCAGAAACTGCCAAGCATCAGGCCAAATGTAACATCTGCAAAGAGTGTCCAATCAT TGCAAAAGGCCATAAAATGCACTATCCCATGGTGGAATATTGCACTCCGACTACATCAGGAGAAGATGTTCG AGACTITGCCAAGGTACTAAAAAACAAATTTCGAACCAAAAGGTATTTTGCGAAGCATCCCCGAATGGGCTA 

TGATACTCATTCACGCATTGAACATTATGCTAGCAGGCTAGCAGAAATGGAAAACAGCAATGGATCTTATCT AAATGATAGCATCTCCTAATGAGAGCATAGATGATGAACATTTGTTAATCCAGCATTACTGCCAAAGTTT GAACCAGGACTCCCCCTGAGCCAGCCTCGTAGTCCTGCCCAGATCTTGATTTCCTTAGAGAGTGAGGAAAG  ${\tt AGGGGAGCTAGGAGAATCCTAGCAGATCTTGAGGAAGAAAACAGGAATCTGCAAGCAGAATATGACCGTCT}$ AAAGCAGCAGCACGAACATAAAGGCCTGTCCCCACTGCCGTCCCTCCTGAAATGATGCCCACCTCTCCCCA GAGTCCCCGGGATGCTGAGCTCATTGCTGAGGCCAAGCTACTGCGTCAACACAAAGGCCGCCTGGAAGCCAG GATGCAAATCCTGGAAGACCACAATAAACAGCTGGAGTCACAGTTACACAGGCTAAGGCAGCTGCTGGAGCA ACCCCAGGCAGAGGCCAAAGTGAATGGCACAACGGTGTCCTCTCTTCTACCTCTCTACAGAGGTCCGACAG CAGTCAGCCTATGCTGCTCCGAGTGGTTGGCAGTCAAACTTCGGACTCCATGGGTGAGGAAGATCTTCTCAG TCCTCCCCAGGACACAAGCACAGGGTTAGAGGAGGTGATGGAGCAACTCAACAACTCCTTCCCTAGTTCAAG AGGAAGAAATACCCCTGGAAAGCCAATGAGAGAGAGACACAATGTAGGAAGTCTTTTCCACATGGCAGATGAT TTGGGCAGAGCGATGGAGTCCTTAGTATCAGTCATGACAGATGAAGAAGGAGCAGAATAAATGTTTTACAAC TCCTGATTCCCGCATGGTTTTTATAATATTCATACAACAAAGAGGATTAGACAGTAAGAGTTTACAAGAAAT AAATCTATATTTTTGTGAAGGGTAGTGGTATTATACTGTAGATTTCAGTAGTTTCTAAGTCTGTTATTGTTT TGTTAACAATGGCAGGTTTTACACGTCTATGCAATTGTACAAAAAAGTTATAAGAAAACTACATGTAAAATC TTGATAGCTAAATAACTTGCCATTTCTTTATATGGAACGCATTTTGGGTTGTTTAAAAATTTATAACAGTTA AACACACACACACACACACACACACACACAAAACTTTGAGGCAGCGCATTGTTTTGCATCCTTTTGGC GTGATATCCATATGAAATTCATGGCTTTTTCTTTTTTTGCATATTAAAGATAAGACTTCCTCTACCACCACA  ${\tt CCAAATGACTACACACTGCTCATTTGAGAACTGTCAGCTGAGTGGGGCAGGCTTGAGTTTTCATTTCATT}$ ATATCTATATGTCTATAAGTATATAAATACTATAGTTATATAGATAAAGAGATACGAATTTCTATAGACTGA TACCTGCTTGGTCTAGA

# FIGURE 13 (AR2-R21, SEQ ID NO:40)

GGGATTCCCTCACTTTCCCCCTACAGGACTCAGATCTGGGAGGCAATTACCTTCGGAGAAAAACGAATAGGA AAAACTGAAGTGTTACTTTTTTTAAAGCTGCTGAAGTTTGTTGGTTTCTCATTGTTTTTAAGCCTACTGGAG GTGGGAAGAAGTAGAGGACTGTTATGAAAGAAGAAGATGTTCAAAAGAAAACATTCACAAAATGGGTAAATGC ACAATTTTCTAAGTTTGGGAAGCAGCATATTGAGAACCTCTTCAGTGACCTACAGGATGGGAGGCGCCTCCT CAATGTCAACAAGGCACTGCGGGTTTTGCAGAACAATAATGTTGATTTAGTGAATATTTGGAAGTACTGACAT CGTAGATGGAAATCATAAACTGACTCTTGGTTTGATTTGGAATATAATCCTCCACTGGCAGGTCAAAAATGT AATGAAAAATATCATGGCTGGATTGCAACAAACCAACAGTGAAAAGATTCTCCTGAGCTGGGTCCGACAATC AACTCGTAATTATCCACAGGTTAATGTAATCAACTTCACCACCAGCTGGTCTGATGGCCTGGCTTTGAATGC TCTCATCCATAGTCATAGGCCAGACCTATTTGACTGGAATAGTGTGGTTTGCCAGCAGTCAGCCACACAACG ACTGGAACATGCATTCAACATCGCCAGATATCAATTAGGCATAGAGAAACTACTCGATCCTGAAGATGTTGA TACCACCTATCCAGATAAGAAGTCCATCTTAATGTACATCACATCACTCTTCCAAGTTTTGCCTCAACAAGT GAGCATTGAAGCCATCCAGGAAGTGGAAATGTTGCCAAGGCCACCTAAAGTGACTAAAGAAGAAGAACATTTTCA GTTACATCATCAAATGCACTATTCTCAACAGATCACGGTCAGTCTAGCACAGGGATATGAGAGAACTTCTTC CCCTAAGCCTCGATTCAAGAGCTATGCCTACACACAGGCTGCTTATGTCACCACCTCTGACCCTACACGGAG CCCATTTCCTTCACAGCATTTGGAAGCTCCTGAAGACAAGTCATTTGGCAGTTCATTGATGGAGAGTGAAGT **QGATTTGACAGCCCATCAGGGCCGGGTTGGTAATATTCTACAATTGGGAAGTAAGCTGATTGGAACAGGAAA** ATTATCAGAAGATGAAGAAACTGAAGTACAAGAGCAGATGAATCTCCTAAATTCAAGATGGGAATGCCTCAG GGTAGCTAGCATGGAAAAACAAAGCAATTTACATCATAGATTACTGCAACAGTTCCCCCTGGACCTGGAAAA GTTTCTTGCCTGGCTTACAGAAGCTGAAACAACTGCCAATGTCCTACAGGATGCTACCCGTAAGGAAAGGCT CCTAGAAGACTCCAAGGGAGTAAAAGAGCTGATGAAACAATGGCAAGACCTCCAAGGTGAAATTGAAGCTCA CACAGATGTTTATCACAACCTGGATGAAAAACAGCCAAAAAATCCTGAGATCCCTGGAAGGTTCCGATGATGC AGTCCTGTTACAAAGACGTTTGGATAACATGAACTTCAAGTGGAGTGAACTTCGGAAAAAGTCTCTCAACAT TAGGTCCCATTTGGAAGCCAGTTCTGACCAGTGGAAGCGTCTGCACCTTTCTCTGCAGGAACTTCTGGTGTG GCTACAGCTGAAAGATGATGAATTAAGCCGGCAGGCACCTATTGGAGGCGACTTTCCAGCAGTTCAGAAGCA GAACGATGTACATAGGGCCTTCAAGAGGGAATTGAAAACTAAAGAACCTGTAATCATGAGTACTCTTGAGAC TGTACGAATATTTCTGACAGAGCAGCCTTTGGAAGGACTAGAGAAACTCTACCAGGAGCCCAGAGAGCTGCC TCCTGAGGAGAGAGCCCAGAATGTCACTCGGCTTCTACGAAAGCAGGCTGAGGAGGTCAATACTGAGTGGGA AAAATTGAACCTGCACTCCGCTGACTGGCAGAGAAAAATAGATGAGACCCTTGAAAGACTCCAGGAACTTCA AGAGGCCACGGATGAGCTGGACCTCAAGCTGCGCCAAGCTGAGGTGATCAAGGGATCCTGGCAGCCCGTGGG CGATCTCCTCATTGACTCTCCCAAGATCACCTCGAGAAAGTCAAGGCACTTCGAGGAGAAATTGCGCCTCT GAAAGAGAACGTGAGCCACGTCAATGACCTTGCTCGCCAGCTTACCACTTTGGGCATTCAGCTCTCACCGTA TAACCTCAGCACTCTGGAAGACCTGAACACCAGATGGAAGCTTCTGCAGGTGGCCGTCGAGGACCGAGTCAG CTGGGAGAGAGCCATCTCGCCAAACAAAGTGCCCTACTATATCAACCACGAGACTCAAACAACTTGCTGGGA CCATCCCAAAATGACAGAGCTCTACCAGTCTTTAGCTGACCTGAATAATGTCAGATTCTCAGCTTATAGGAC TGCCATGAAACTCCGAAGACTGCAGAAGGCCCTTTGCTTGGATCTCTTGAGCCTGTCAGCTGCATGTGATGC CTTGGACCAGCACCACCACAAAAATGACCAGCCCATGGATATCCTGCAGATTATTAATTGTTTGACCAC TATTTATGACCGCCTGGAGCAAGAGCACAATTTGGTCAACGTCCCTCTCTGCGTGGATATGTGTCTGAA CTGGCTGCTGAATGTTTATGATACGGGACGAACAGGGAGGATCCGTGTCCTGTCTTTTAAAACTGGCATCAT TTGTGACCAGCGCAGGCTGGGCCTCCTTCTGCATGATTCTATCCAAATTCCAAGACAGTTGGGTGAAGTTGC ATCCTTTGGGGGCAGTAACATTGAGCCAAGTGTCCGGAGCTGCTTCCAATTTGCTAATAATAAGCCAGAGAT CGAAGCGGCCCTCTTCCTAGACTGGATGAGACTGGAACCCCAGTCCATGGTGTGGGCTGCCCGTCCTGCACAG AGTGGCTGCTGCAGAAACTGCCAAGCATCAGGCCAAATGTAACATCTGCAAAGAGTGTCCAATCATTGGATT CAGGTACAGGAGTCTAAAGCACTTTAATTATGACATCTGCCAAAGCTGCTTTTTTTCTGGTCGAGTTGCAAA AGGCCATAAAATGCACTATCCCATGGTGGAATATTGCACTCCGACTACATCAGGAGAAGATGTTCGAGACTT TGCCAAGGTACTAAAAAACAAATTTCGAACCAAAAGGTATTTTGCGAAGCATCCCCGAATGGGCTACCTGCC TCATTCACGCATTGAACATTATGCTAGCAGGCTAGCAGAAATGGAAAACAGCAATGGATCTTATCTAAATGA

 ${\tt TAGCATCTCCTAATGAGAGCATAGATGAACATTTGTTAATCCAGCATTACTGCCAAAGTTTGAACCA}$ GGACTCCCCCTGAGCCAGCCTCGTAGTCCTGCCCAGATCTTGATTTCCTTAGAGAGTGAGGAAAGAGGGGA  ${\tt GCTAGAGAGAATCCTAGCAGATCTTGAGGAAGAAAACAGGAATCTGCAAGCAGAATATGACCGTCTAAAGCA}$ GCAGCACGAACATAAAGGCCTGTCCCCACTGCCGTCCCCTCTGAAATGATGCCCACCTCTCCCCAGAGTCC CCGGGATGCTGAGCTCATTGCTGAGGCCAAGCTACTGCGTCAACACAAAGGCCGCCTGGAAGCCAGGATGCA AATCCTGGAAGACCACAATAAACAGCTGGAGTCACAGTTACACAGGCTAAGGCAGCTGCTGGAGCAACCCCA GGCAGAGGCCAAAGTGAATGGCACAACGGTGTCCTCTCCTTCTACCTCTCTACAGAGGTCCGACAGCAGTCA CCAGGACACAAGCACAGGGTTAGAGGAGGTGATGGAGCAACTCAACAACTCCTTCCCTAGTTCAAGAGGAAG AAATACCCCTGGAAAGCCAATGAGAGAGGACACAATGTAGGAAGTCTTTTCCACATGGCAGATGATTTGGGC AGAGCGATGGAGTCCTTAGTATCAGTCATGACAGATGAAGAAGGAGCAGAATAAATGTTTTACAACTCCTGA ATATTTTTGTGAAGGGTAGTGTATTATACTGTAGATTTCAGTAGTTTCTAAGTCTGTTATTGTTTTGTTAA GCTAAATAACTTGCCATTTCTTTATATGGAACGCATTTTGGGTTGTTTAAAAATTTATAACAGTTATAAAAGA CACACACACACATACACACACACACAAAACTTTGAGGCAGCGCATTGTTTTGCATCCTTTTGGCGTGATA TCCATATGAAATTCATGGCTTTTTCTTTTTTTGCATATTAAAGATAAGACTTCCTCTACCACCACACCAAAT GACTACTACACACTGCTCATTTGAGAACTGTCAGCTGAGTGGGGCAGGCTTGAGTTTTCATTTCATATATCT CTTGGTCTAGA

# FIGURE 14 (ΔR2-R21+H3, SEQ ID NO:41)

AAAACTGAAGTGTTACTTTTTTTAAAGCTGCTGAAGTTTGTTGGTTTCTCATTGTTTTTAAGCCTACTGGAG GTGGGAAGAAGTAGAGGACTGTTATGAAAGAGAAGATGTTCAAAAGAAAACATTCACAAAATGGGTAAATGC A CAATTTTCTAAGTTTGGGAAGCAGCATATTGAGAACCTCTTCAGTGACCTACAGGATGGGAGGCGCCTCCT ${\tt CAATGTCAACAAGGCACTGCGGGTTTTGCAGAACAATAATGTTGATTTAGTGAATATTTGGAAGTACTGACAT}$ CGTAGATGGAAATCATAAACTGACTCTTGGTTTGATTTGGAATATAATCCTCCACTGGCAGGTCAAAAATGT AATGAAAAATATCATGGCTGGATTGCAACAAACCAACAGTGAAAAGATTCTCCTGAGCTGGGTCCGACAATC AACTCGTAATTATCCACAGGTTAATGTAATCAACTTCACCACCAGCTGGTCTGATGGCCTGGCTTTGAATGC TCTCATCCATAGTCATAGGCCAGACCTATTTGACTGGAATAGTGTGGTTTGCCAGCAGTCAGCCACACAACG ACTGGAACATGCATTCAACATCGCCAGATATCAATTAGGCATAGAGAAACTACTCGATCCTGAAGATGTTGA TACCACCTATCCAGATAAGAAGTCCATCTTAATGTACATCACATCACTCTTCCAAGTTTTGCCTCAACAAGT GAGCATTGAAGCCATCCAGGAAGTGGAAATGTTGCCAAGGCCACCTAAAGTGACTAAAGAAGAAGAACATTTTCA GTTACATCATCAAATGCACTATTCTCAACAGATCACGGTCAGTCTAGCACAGGGATATGAGAGAACTTCTTC CCCTAAGCCTCGATTCAAGAGCTATGCCTACACACAGGCTGCTTATGTCACCACCCTCTGACCCTACACGGAG  ${\tt CCCATTTCCTTCACAGCATTTGGAAGCTCCTGAAGACAAGTCATTTGGCAGTTCATTGATGGAGAGTGAAGT}$ GGATTTGACAGCCCATCAGGGCCGGGTTGGTAATATTCTACAATTGGGAAGTAAGCTGATTGGAACAGGAAA ATTATCAGAAGATGAAGAAACTGAAGTACAAGAGCAGATGAATCTCCTAAATTCAAGATGGGAATGCCTCAG GGTAGCTAGCATGGAAAAACAAAGCAATTTACATGCTCCTGGACTGACCACTATTGGAGCCTCTCCTACTCA GACTGTTACTCTGGTGACACAACCTGTGGTTACTAAGGAAACTGCCATCTCCAAACTAGAAATGCCATCTTC CTTGATGTTGGAGCATAGATTACTGCAACAGTTCCCCCTGGACCTGGAAAAGTTTCTTGCCTGGCTTACAGA AGCTGAAACAACTGCCAATGTCCTACAGGATGCTACCGTAAGGAAAGGCTCCTAGAAGACTCCAAGGGAGT AAAAGAGCTGATGAAACAATGGCAAGACCTCCAAGGTGAAATTGAAGCTCACACAGATGTTTATCACAACCT GGATGAAAACAGCCAAAAAATCCTGAGATCCCTGGAAGGTTCCGATGATGCAGTCCTGTTACAAAGACGTTT GGATAACATGAACTTCAAGTGGAGTGAACTTCGGAAAAAGTCTCTCAACATTAGGTCCCATTTGGAAGCCAG TTCTGACCAGTGGAAGCGTCTGCACCTTTCTCTGCAGGAACTTCTGGTGTGGCTACAGCTGAAAGATGATGA ATTAAGCCGGCAGGCACCTATTGGAGGCGACTTTCCAGCAGTTCAGAAGCAGAACGATGTACATAGGGCCTT CAAGAGGGAATTGAAAACTAAAGAACCTGTAATCATGAGTACTCTTGAGACTGTACGAATATTTCTGACAGA GCAGCCTTTGGAAGGACTAGAGAAACTCTACCAGGAGCCCAGAGAGCTGCCTCCTGAGGAGAGAGCCCAGAA TGTCACTCGGCTTCTACGAAAGCAGGCTGAGGAGGTCAATACTGAGTGGGAAAAATTGAACCTGCACTCCGC TGACTGGCAGAGAAAAATAGATGAGACCCTTGAAAGACTCCAGGAACTTCAAGAGGCCACGGATGAGCTGGA CCTCAAGCTGCGCCAAGCTGAGGTGATCAAGGGATCCTGGCAGCCCGTGGGCGATCTCCTCATTGACTCTCT  $\tt CCAAGATCACCTCGAGAAAGTCAAGGCACTTCGAGGAGAAATTGCGCCTCTGAAAGAGAACGTGAGCCACGT$ CAATGACCTTGCTCGCCAGCTTACCACTTTGGGCATTCAGCTCTCACCGTATAACCTCAGCACTCTGGAAGA CCTGAACACCAGATGGAAGCTTCTGCAGGTGGCCGTCGAGGACCGAGTCAGGCAGCTGCATGAAGCCCACAG AAACAAAGTGCCCTACTATATCAACCACGAGACTCAAACAACTTGCTGGGACCATCCCAAAATGACAGAGCT CTACCAGTCTTTAGCTGACCTGAATAATGTCAGATTCTCAGCTTATAGGACTGCCATGAAACTCCGAAGACT GCAGAAGGCCCTTTGCTTGGATCTCTTGAGCCTGTCAGCTGCATGTGATGCCTTGGACCAGCACAACCTCAA GCAAAATGACCAGCCCATGGATATCCTGCAGATTATTAATTGTTTGACCACTATTTATGACCGCCTGGAGCA AGAGCACAACAATTTGGTCAACGTCCCTCTCTGCGTGGATATGTGTCTGAACTGGCTGCTGAATGTTTATGA TACGGGACGAACAGGGAGGATCCGTGTCCTGTCTTTTAAAACTGGCATCATTTCCCTGTGTAAAGCACATTT GGAAGACAAGTACAGATACCTTTTCAAGCAAGTGGCAAGTTCAACAGGATTTTGTGACCAGCGCAGGCTGGG  ${\tt CCTCCTTCTGCATGATTCTATCCAAATTCCAAGACAGTTGGGTGAAGTTGCATCCTTTGGGGGGCAGTAACAT}$ TGAGCCAAGTGTCCGGAGCTGCTTCCAATTTGCTAATAATAAGCCAGAGATCGAAGCGGCCCTCTTCCTAGA CTGGATGAGACTGGAACCCCAGTCCATGGTGTGGCTGCCCGTCCTGCACAGAGTGGCTGCTGCAGAAACTGC CAAGCATCAGGCCAAATGTAACATCTGCAAAGAGTGTCCAATCATTGGATTCAGGTACAGGAGTCTAAAGCA CATGGTGGAATATTGCACTCCGACTACATCAGGAGAGATGTTCGAGACTTTGCCAAGGTACTAAAAAACAA ATTTCGAACCAAAAGGTATTTTGCGAAGCATCCCCGAATGGGCTACCTGCCAGTGCAGACTGTCTTAGAGGG

GGACAACATGGAAACGCCTGCCTCGTCCCCTCAGCTTTCACACGATGATACTCATTCACGCATTGAACATTA TGCTAGCAGGCTAGCAGAAATGGAAAACAGCAATGGATCTTATCTAAATGATAGCATCTCTCCTAATGAGAG TCGTAGTCCTGCCCAGATCTTGATTTCCTTAGAGAGTGAGGAAAGAGGGGGAGCTAGAGAGAATCCTAGCAGA TCTTGAGGAAGAAACAGGAATCTGCAAGCAGAATATGACCGTCTAAAGCAGCAGCACGAACATAAAGGCCT GTCCCCACTGCGTCCCCTCGAAATGATGCCCACCTCTCCCCAGAGTCCCCGGGATGCTGAGCTCATTGC TGAGGCCAAGCTACTGCGTCAACACAAAGGCCGCCTGGAAGCCAGGATGCAAATCCTGGAAGACCACAATAA ACAGCTGGAGTCACAGTTACACAGGCTAAGGCAGCTGCTGGAGCAACCCCCAGGCAGAGGCCAAAGTGAATGG CACAACGGTGTCCTCTCTCTACCTCTCTACAGAGGTCCGACAGCAGTCAGCCTATGCTGCTCCGAGTGGT TGGCAGTCAAACTTCGGACTCCATGGGTGAGGAAGATCTTCTCAGTCCTCCCCAGGACACAAGCACAGGGTT AGAGGAGGTGATGGAGCAACTCAACAACTCCTTCCCTAGTTCAAGAGGAAGAAATACCCCTGGAAAGCCAAT GAGAGAGCACAATGTAGGAAGTCTTTTCCACATGGCAGATGATTTGGGCAGAGCGATGGAGTCCTTAGTA TCAGTCATGACAGATGAAGAAGGAGCAGAATAAATGTTTTACAACTCCTGATTCCCGCATGGTTTTTATAAT GTATTATACTGTAGATTTCAGTAGTTTCTAAGTCTGTTATTGTTTTGTTAACAATGGCAGGTTTTACACGTC TATGCAATTGTACAAAAAGTTATAAGAAACTACATGTAAAATCTTGATAGCTAAATAACTTGCCATTTCT ACACAAAAACTTTGAGGCAGCGCATTGTTTTGCATCCTTTTGGCGTGATATCCATATGAAATTCATGGCTT TGAGAACTGTCAGCTGAGTGGGGCAGGCTTGAGTTTTCATTTCATATATCTATATGTCTATAAGTATAAAAA CACATCCTAATAGAAAGAAATTACTTCTAGTCAGTCATCCAGGCTTACCTGCTTGGTCTAGA

### FIGURE 15 (AH2-R19, SEQ ID NO: 42)

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gggatteeet eacttteese etacaggaet eagatetggg aggeaattae etteggagaa aaacgaatag gaaaaaetga agtgttaett tttttaaage tgetgaagtt tgttggttte
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 tgcagtcctg ttacaaagac gtttggataa catgaacttc aagtggagtg aacttcggaa
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  cctttctctg caggaacttc tggtgtggct acagctgaaa gatgatgaat taagccggca
  ggcacctatt ggaggcgact ttccagcagt tcagaagcag aacgatgtac atagggcctt
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  atticigaca gagcagcott tggaaggact agagaaactc taccaggagc ccagagagct
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gcctcctgag gagagagccc agaatgtcac tcggcttcta cgaaagcagg ctgaggaggt caatactgag tgggaaaaat tgaacctgca ctccgctgac tggcagagaa aaatagatga gaccettgaa agactecagg aactteaaga ggecaeggat gagetggaee teaagetgeg ccaagctgag gtgatcaagg gatcctggca gcccgtgggc gatctcctca ttgactctct ccaagatcac ctcgaaaag tcaaggcact tcgaggagaa attgcgcctc tgaaagagaa cgtgágccac gtcáatgacó ttgctógcca gcttáccáct ttgggcatto agototcáco gtataacctc agcactctgg aagacctgaa caccagatgg aagcttctgc aggtggccgt cgaggaccga gtcaggcagc tgcatgaagc ccacagggac tttggtccag catctagca cttctttcc acgtctgtcc agggtccctg ggagagagcc atctcgcca acacaggac ctactatatc aaccacgaga ctcaaacaac ttgctgggac catccaaaa tgacagagct ctaccagtct ttagctgacc tgaataatgt cagattctca gcttatagga ctgccatgaa actecgaaga etgeagaagg ceetttgett ggatetettg ageetgteag etgeatgtga tgeettggae eageacaace teaageaaaa tgaeeageee atggatatee tgeagattat taattgtttg accactattt atgaccgct ggagcaagag cacaacaatt tggtcaacgt cctctctcg gtggatatgt gtctgaactg gctgctgaat gtttatgata cgggacgaac agggaggatc cgtgtcctgt cttttaaaac tggcatcatt tccctgtgta aagcacattt ggaagacaag tacagatacc ttttcaagca agtggcaagt tcaacaggat tttgtgacca gcgcaggctg ggcctccttc tgcatgattc tatccaaatt ccaagacagt tgggtgaagt tgcatcettt gggggeagta acattgagee aagtgteegg agetgettee aatttgetaa taataageea gagategaag eggeetett eetagaetgg atgagaetgg aaceecagte eatggtgtgg etgeeegtee tgeacagagt ggetgetgea gaaactgeea ageateagge caaatgtaac atctgcaaag agtgtccaat cattggattc aggtacagga gtctaaagca ctttaattat gacatctgcc aaagctgctt tttttctggt cgagttgcaa aaggccataa aatgcactat cccatggtgg aatattgcac tccgactaca tcaggagaag atgttcgaga ctttgccaag gtactaaaaa acaaatttcg aaccaaaagg tattttgcga agcatccccg aatgggctac ctgccagtgc agactgtctt agagggggac aacatggaaa ctcccgttac totgatoaac ttotggocag tagattotgo gootgootog tocootoago tttoacacga tgatactcat tcacgcattg aacattatgc tagcaggcta gcagaaatgg aaaacagcaa tggatettat etaaatgata geatetetee taatgagage atagatgatg aacatttgtt aatccagcat tactgccaaa gtttgaacca ggactccccc ctgagccagc ctcgtagtcc tgcccagatc ttgatttcct tagagagtga ggaaagaggg gagctagaga gaatcctagc agatottgag gaagaaaaca ggaatotgoa agcagaatat gacogtotaa agcagoagoa cgaacataaa ggootgtooc cactgoogto cootcotgaa atgatgooca cottoccoa gagtococgg gatgotgago toattgotga ggocaagota otgogtoaac acaaaggoog cctggaagcc aggatgcaaa tcctggaaga ccacaataaa cagctggagt cacagttaca caggitaagg cagitgitgg agcaacceca ggcagaggec aaagtgaatg gcacaacggt gtccteteet tetacetete tacagaggte cgacageagt cagectatge tgeteegagt ggttggcagt caaacttegg actecatggg tgaggaagát etteteagte etceceágga cacaagcaca gggttagagg aggtgatgga gcaacteaac aactecttee etagtteaag aggaagaaat acccctggaa agccaatgag agaggacaca atgtaggaag tcttttccac atggcagatg atttgggcag agcgatggag tccttagtat cagtcatgac agatgaagaa ggagcagaat aaatgtttta caactcctga ttcccgcatg gtttttataa tattcataca acaaagagga ttagacagta agagtttaca agaaataaat ctatatttt gtgaagggta gtggtattat actgtagatt tcagtagttt ctaagtctgt tattgttttg ttaacaatgg caggittitac acgictatgo aatigiacaa aaaagittaia agaaaactac atgiaaaatc ttgatageta aataaettge cattiettta tatggaaege attttgggtt gittaaaaat ttataaeagt tataaagaaa gattgtaaae taaagtgige titataaaaa aaagtigitt tacacactgo toatitgaga actgicagot gagtggggca ggottgagit ticatitoat atatotatat gtotataagi atataaatao tatagitata tagataaaga gatacgaatt totatagact gactititoo attititaaa tgitoatgio acatootaat agaaagaaat tacttctagt cagtcatcca ggcttacctg cttggtctag aatggatttt tcccggagcc ggaagccagg aggaaactac accacactaa aacattgtct acagctccag atgtttctca aacatgtgaa tgaatacaca ggacttatta tatcagagtg agtaatcggt tggttggttg attgattgat tgattgatac áttcagette etgetgetag caatgecaeg atttagattt aatgatgett cagtggaaat caatcagaag gtattetgae ettgtgaaca tcagaaggta ttttttaact cecaagcagt agcaggacga tgatagget ggagggetat ggatteccag eccatecetg tgaaggagta ggecactett taagtgaagg attggatgat tgtteataat acataaagti cictqiaatt acaactaaat tattaiqccc tctictcaca gicaaaagga

## FIGURE 16 (SEQ ID NO:87)

Human skeletal muscle alpha actinin, complete cDNA sequence:

Genbank accession # M86406; 4181 base pairs

GGAACTCCGCTTCGCCCGAGACCCAGCGCCCAGGCGTGTCGCCCGAGAGGAGCCGCGCGAAG GTCACCCGGGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCGCCTCGTGGGTCCGTTTGCCAGTCAGCCCGT GCGTCCGAGCCCCTCGCGCCCCCGCAGCCCCGGCCAACCGAGCGCCATGAACCAGATAGA GCCCGGCGTGCAGTACAACTACGTGTACGACGAGGATGAGTACATGATCCAGGAGGAGGAGT GGGACCGCGACCTGCTCCTGGACCCAGCCTGGGAGAAGCCAGCAGAGGAAGACCTTCACTGCC TGGTGTAACTCCCACCTAAGGAAAGCCGGCACCCAGATTGAGAACATCGAGGAAGACITCAG GAATGGCCTTAAGCTCATGCTGCTTTTGGAAGTCATCTCAGGGGAAAGGCTGCCCAAACCTGA CCGGGGAAAAATGCGGTTCCACAAAATTGCTAATGTCAACAAAGCTTTGGATTACATAGCCA GCAAAGGGGTGAAACTGGTGTCCATCGGCGCTGAAGAAATTGTTGATGGCAATGTGAAAATG ACCCTGGGTATGATCTGGACCATCATCCTTCGCTTTGCTATTCAGGATATTTCGGTTGAAGAAA CATCTGCCAAAGAAGGTCTGCTGCTTTGGTGTCAGAGGAAAACTGCTCCTTATAGAAATGTGA ACATTCAGAACTTCCATACTAGCTGGAAAGATGGCCTTGGACTCTGTGCCCTCATCCACCGAC ACCGGCCTGACCTCATTGACTACTCAAAGCTTAACAAGGATGACCCCATAGGAAATATTAACC TGGCCATGGAAATCGCTGAGAAGCACCTGGATATTCCTAAAATGTTGGATGCTGAAGACATCG TTGCGGGCGCGGAGCAGCCGCTAACAGGATATGTAAGGTTCTTGCTGTAAT CAAGAGAATGAGAGGCTGATGGAAGAATATGAGAGGCTAGCGAGTGAGCTTTTGGAATGGAT TCGTCGCACGATCCCCTGGCTGGAGAACCGGACTCCCGAGAAGACCATGCAAGCCATGCAGA AGAAGCTGGAGGACTTCCGGGATTACCGCCGGAAGCACAAGCCACCCAAGGTGCAGGAGAA ATGCCAGCTGGAGATCAACTTCAACACGCTGCAGACCAAGCTGCGGATCAGCAACCGTCCTG CCTTCATGCCCTCCGAGGGCAAGATGGTGTCGGATATTGCTGGTGCCTGGCAGAGGCTGGAGC AGGCTGAGAAGGGTTACGAGGAGTGGTTGCTCAATGAGATTCGGAGACTGGAGCGCTTGGAA CACCTGGCTGAGAAGTTCAGGCAGAAGGCCTCAACGCACGAGACTTGGGCTTATGGCAAAGA GCAGATCTTGCTGCAGAAGGATTACGAGTCGGCGTCGCTGACAGAGGTGCGGGCTCTGCTGC GGAAGCACGAGGCGTTCGAGAGCGACCTGGCAGCGCACCAGGACCGCGTGGAGCAGATCGC AGCCATCGCGCAGGAGCTCAATGAACTGGACTATCACGACGCTGTGAATGTCAATGATCGGT GCCAGAAAATTTGTGACCAGTGGGACCGACTGGGAACGCTTACTCAGAAGAGGAGAGAAGCC CTAGAGAGAATGGAGAAATTGCTAGAAACCATTGATCAGCTTCACCTGGAGTTTGCCAAGAG GGCTGCTCCTTTCAACAATTGGATGGAGGGCGCTATGGAGGATCTGCAAGATATGTTCATTGT CCACAGCATTGAGGAGATCCAGAGTCTGATCACTGCGCATGAGCAGTTCAAGGCCACGCTGC CCGAGGCGGACGGAGAGCGGCAGTCCATCATGGCCATCCAGAACGAGGTGGAGAAGGTGATT CAGAGCTACAACATCAGAATCAGCTCAAGCAACCCGTACAGCACTGTCACCATGGATGAGCT CCGGACCAAGTGGGACAAGGTGAAGCAACTCGTGCCCATCCGCGATCAATCCCTGCAGGAGG AGCTGGCTCGCCAGCATGCTAACGAGCGTCTGAGGCGCCAGTTTGCTGCCCAAGCCAATGCCA GCCCTGGAAGACCAGATGAACCAGCTGAAGCAGTATGAGCACAACATCATCAACTATAAGAA CAACATCGACAAGCTGGAGGGAGACCATCAGCTCATCCAGGAGGCCCTTGTCTTTGACAACA AGCACACGAACTACACGATGGAGCACATTCGTGTTGGATGGGAGCTGCTGCTGACAACCATC GCCAGAACCATCAATGAGGTGGAGACTCAGATCCTGACGAGGATGCGAAGGGCATCACCCA GGAGCAGATGAATGAGTTCAGAGCCTCCTTCAACCACTTTGACAGGAGGAAGAATGGCCTGA TGGATCATGAGGATTTCAGAGCCTGCCTGATTTCCATGGGTTATGACCTGGGTGAAGCCGAAT TTGCCCGCATTATGACCCTGGTAGATCCCAACGGGCAAGGCACCGTCACCTTCCAATCCTTCA TCGACTTCATGACTAGAGAGACGGCTGACACCGACACTGCCGAGCAGGTCATCGCCTCCTTCC GGATCCTGGCTTCTGATAAGCCATACATCCTGGCGGAGGAGCTGCGTCGGGAGCTGCCCCCGG ATCAGGCCCAGTACTGCATCAAGAGGATGCCCGCCTACTCGGGCCCAGGCAGTGTGCCTGGTG  ${\tt CACTGGATTACGCTGCGTTCTCTTCCGCACTCTACGGGGAGAGCGATCTGTGATGCTGAGCTT}.$ CTGTAATCACTCATCCCATCAGAATGCAATA'AAAGCGGAAGTCACAGTTTGTTTCCTGGAAAC CAGTAATTGCCAGCAATATAACACGGCTAAAATGAAGTTTTTACAGTATATGACATAGTGCGC

TTCATAAATAGGTTTATTTCTGAGTTTTTAGCAAAATGTAATGAAATATCAGGTTGATTTCTTT GATTAAACAGAACAAATTACTTGAGTAATAGGAAATTAGGAGGATCTAGGGACAGAAGGAAA GTGAAAAATGTGAAAATACAAAATACCCAAGATTTAAGACCGGGGGGAAAAAAACCACAAATT GGTAAATAAAGGTTTGCTATTTGTAAAAAATTTCATTTATCTCTAATATGCTTATGTGATTGGC CCTAGGGGAGTATATTTGGGATTCTAATGTTTTATTTTCATGCTTATCCAAAGATTACTATTGT ATCTTCAAATGAACTTAATATTGTGAGATGGAACTGCCGGGGATTAAAAAGACTACCCAAAA GATTITTGGCACTTACAATTTTTAAAATAGTTTATGTCATCTCTTCATTATTTAGGGCTGGATG GTCAACTCAGTCAGTGATTTTTTGATGCTTCTCTTATCCTCCAGAATAGAGACCTAAGGACACG TGGAAGTCAGTTTAATTGCCAGAGAGAAGGATGCAATCACTAGGTGAAATGAGGTTTTTAGG ATTATTTATTGATTCCAGGTTCCCATGCTTTTTGTTAGAGCTTATTAGTACAGGTTCTCAAGAG ACAAGGCAAGTCAGAAACCAGTATCCTTCTAGCTCTCCAGTCAGGACTTCCTTATGCCTCTAG TTTTATGACCGGTTAAGGAGAAGCCAGAGTTAGAGTAGGAGAGGACTAATTCTCAGCAGCAG TGGAGGTGAGTTCTTTTTGCGGAAGCTTTACATATGTTTTGTGTAGTAGGAATAACTAGAT ATTTTAGCTAGTGTGCGGTGTGTGTTCACCCCTGGGATTGGACAGTGTATCCTAACAAGTCCC ATGTCTGGTTCTGTGTCTAAAGGCCTGCTCCATGACACAGGATGCTACATGCACTCCTGCTAG CCCTGTTTTTCCATCTTGTTGACAGCTTGTAGAGAATAAAGCAGGAATTC

FIGURE 17 (16-repeat construct, SEQ ID NO:44) (numbering corresponds to the numbering of human dystrophin, acc. no. M185330

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1 gggattccct cactttcccc ctacaggact cagatctggg aggcaattac cttcggagaa
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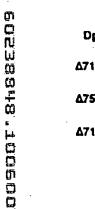
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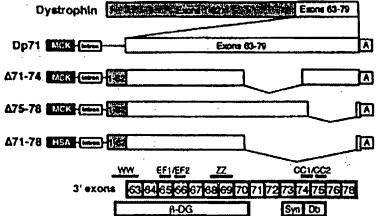
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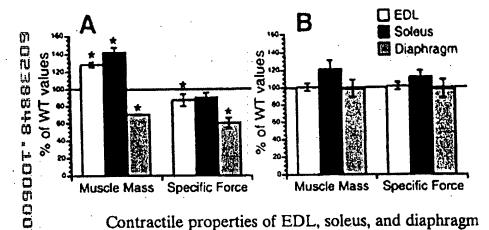
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# FIGURE 18 (WW domain, SEQ ID NO:45)

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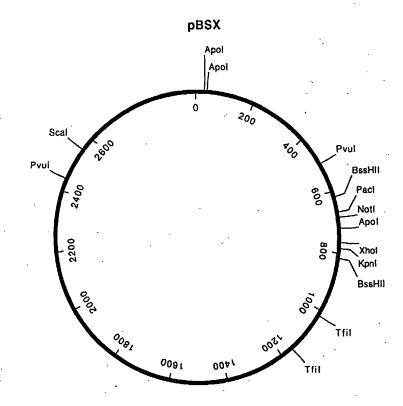


Contractile properties of EDL, soleus, and diaphragm muscles in wild-type, mdx, and dystrophin  $\Delta 71-78$  mice. Muscle mass and specific force for mdx (A) and  $\Delta 71-78$  (B) muscles were charted as a percentage of wild-type values. Significant differences (P < 0.05) are marked with an asterisk (\*).

# FIGURE 21 (pBSX sequence, SEQ ID NO:46)

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46/



# FIGURE 23 ("full-length' HDMD, SEQ ID NO:47) -numbering corresponds to human dystrophin SEQ ID NO:1

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### FIGURE 23 (cont.)

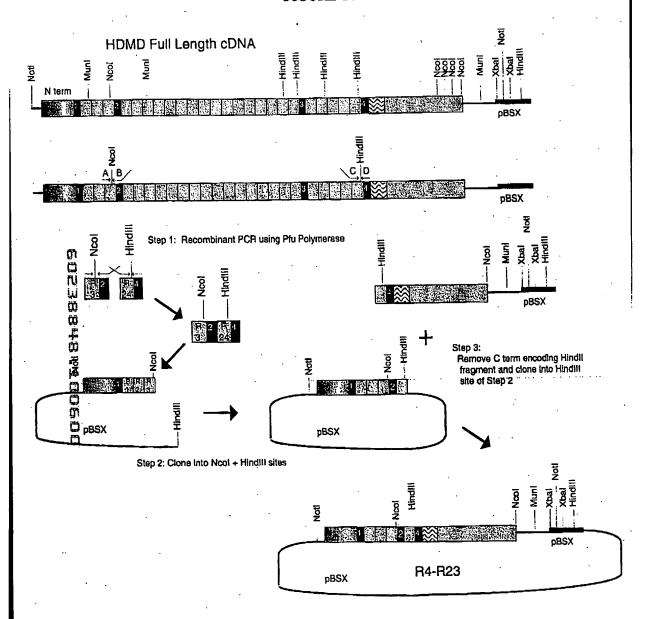
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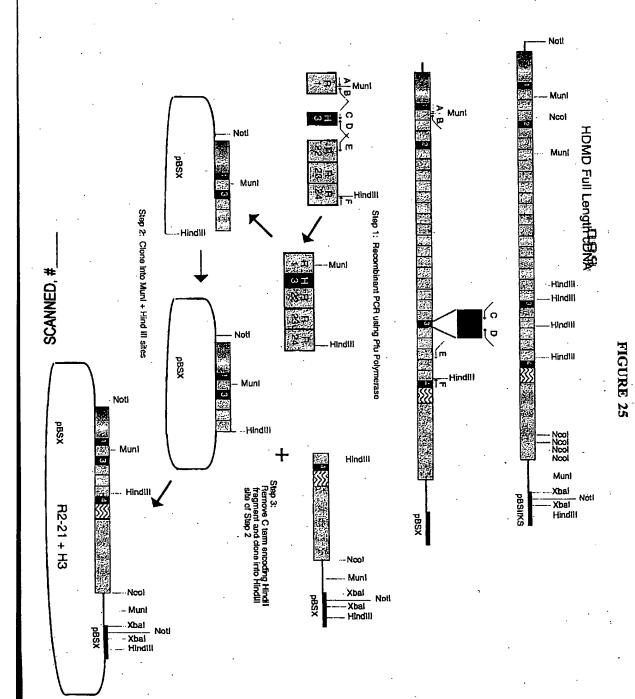
# FIGURE 23 (cont.)

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7981 agctgagcag gtcttaggac aggccagagc caagcttgag tcatggaagg agggtcccta
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 8341 tgccaatgtc ctacaggatg ctacccgtaa ggaaaggctc ctagaagact ccaagggagt
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# FIGURE 23 (cont.)

51/4





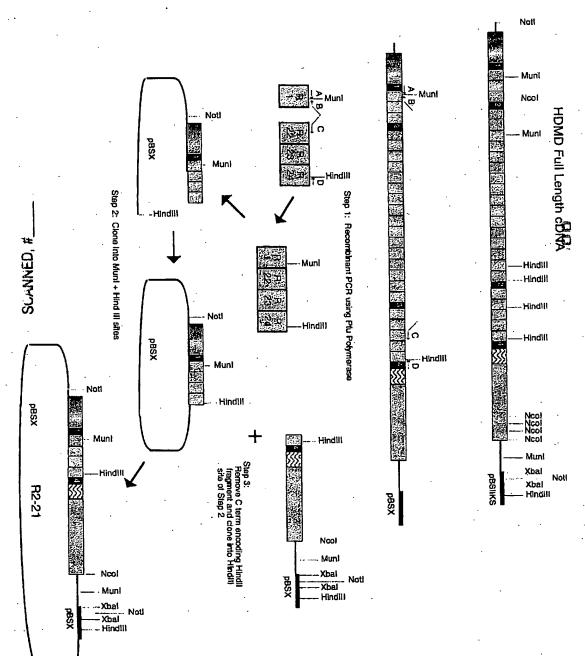
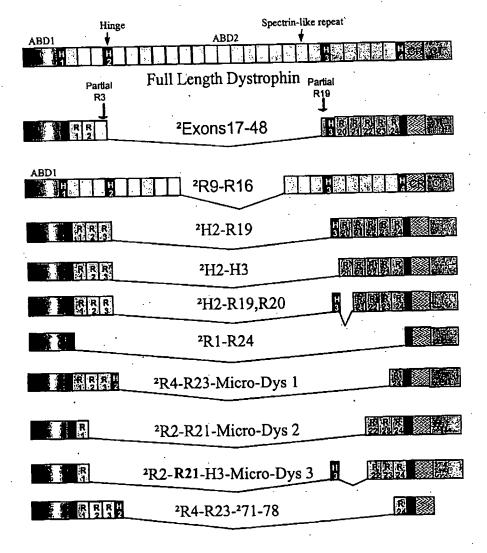


FIGURE 26





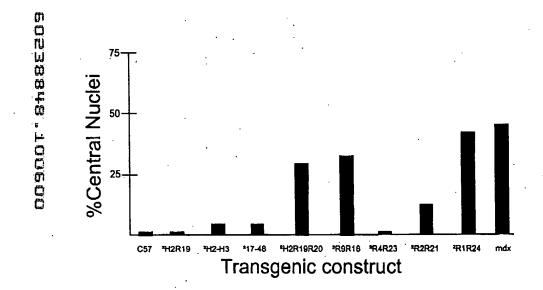
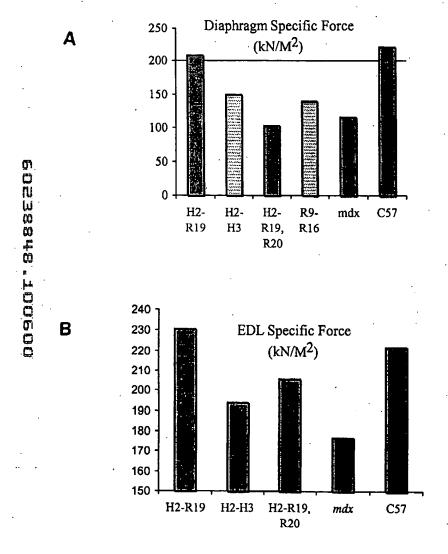
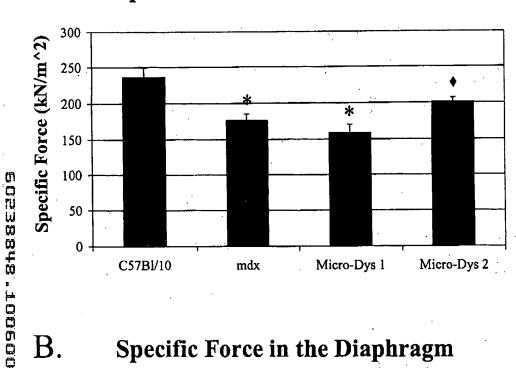


FIGURE 29



# Specific Force in the TA Muscle



## B. Specific Force in the Diaphragm

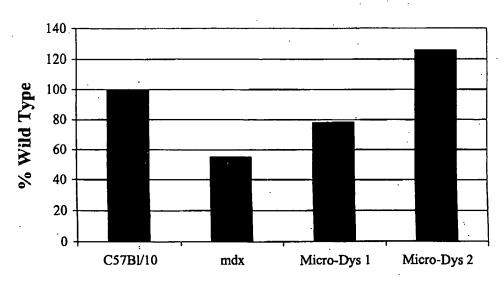


FIGURE 31

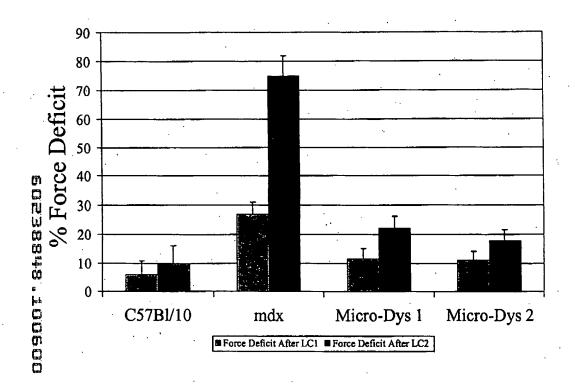
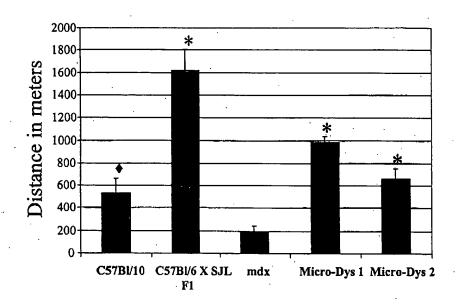
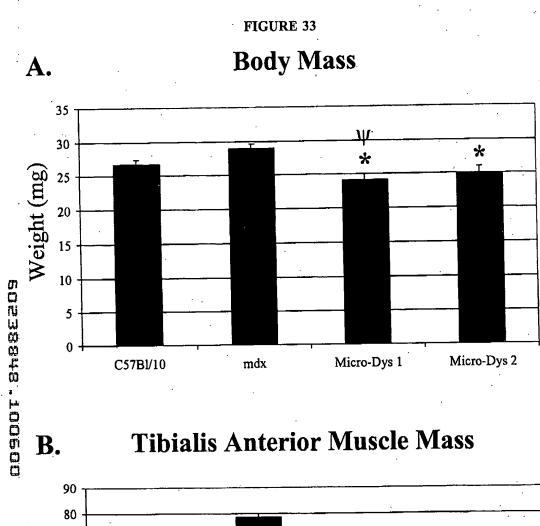
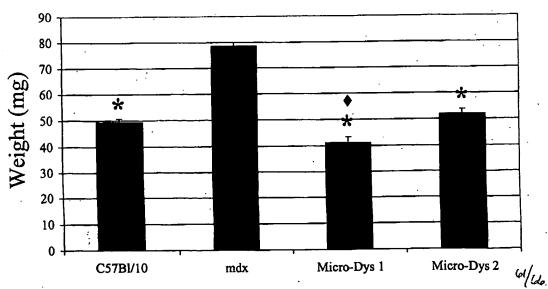
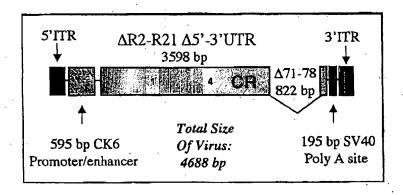


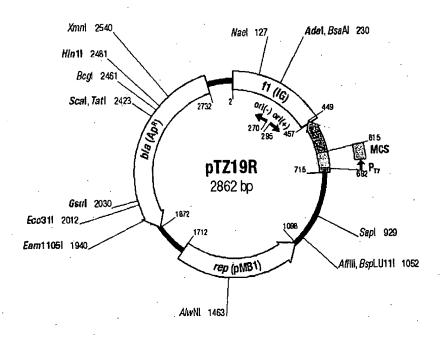
FIGURE 32











GCT TGG CGT ANT CAT GGT CAT AGG TGT TTC CTG 3'
CGA ACC GCA TTA GTA CCL GFA TGG ACA AAG GAC 5'
M13/t1C reverse sequencing primer (-26), 17-8-81

# COSSET STREETS

# FIGURE 36

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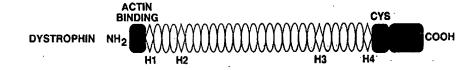
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CTGCCTGAGCCTCACCCCCACCCCCGTGCCTGGCTGGCTG					
				9	
SEQ ID NO:88(	ים כי	mouse	mutant	enhancer)	- CCACTA
2FG ID NO: 66/	210				
GGTCTAGGCTGCCCATGTAAGGAGGCAAGGCCTGGGGACACC	2150		**********	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	2200 CCCCAACAC
GGTCTAGGCTGCCCATGTAAGGAGGCAAGGCCTGGGGACACCC	CUALATO	CIGGIIAIAA	i imicco		2300
GCTGCCTGAGCCTCACCCCACCCCGGTGCCTGGGTCTTAGG	2250	TACCATOGAGG	MARGETOGETC	TAAAAATAACCCTGTC	
GCTGCCTGAGCCTCACCCCCACCCCGGTGCCTGGGTCTTAUG	CICIGIA	TUCCH I GODING			
				onhancer	) - cara
SEQ ID NO:89	(1851	mouse	mucanc	eimancer	, concin
	2150				2200
BOOTCTAGGCTGCCCATGTAAGGAGGCAAGGCCTGGGGACACC	XXXAGATO	CCTGGTTATA	ATTAXCCCAGAC	ATOTOGOTOCCCCCCC	LUULMUNC
	2250				2300
TGCTGCCTGAGCCTGAGCGGTTACCCCACCCCGGTGCCTGGGT	CTTAGGG	TCTCTACACC	ATGGAGGAGAAG	CTOSCTCTAAAAATAA	ACTO ICCC 10
· .					
TGGAT		•			
SEQ ID NO:90 ('2	RS5′	mouse	mutant	enhancer)	- CCACTA
Dag 25 1.0190 ( )					2200
OGGTCTAGGCTGCCCATGTAAGGAGGCAAGGCCTGGGGACAC	2150 CCGAGAT	CCTGGTTAT	UATTAACCOCAAC	ACCIGCTGCCCCCCCC	
					. 2300
TOCTOCCTGAGCCTGAGCGGTTACCCCACCCCGGTGCCTGGG	2250 TCT1AGG	CTCTGTACAC	CATOGAGGAGAA	CTOSCTCTAAAAAATA	COCTGTCCCTG
TOLIGOCI GRADE CONTROL OF THE CONTRO					
GTOGAT .					
	2225		a mut = 2	t enhance:	c) - cracra
SEQ ID NO:91 ('truncated	2K55	mous	e mutan	C Simiance	
	2150	1			2200
CGGGTCTAGGCTGCCCATGTAAGGAGGCAAGGCCTGGGGACA	COOGAGAS	GCCTOGTTAT	ANTENACTORAL	CALLTOCTOCALLEC	
	225	)			
CTGCTGCCTGAGCCTGAGCGGTTACCCCACCCCGGTGCCTGG	GTCTTAG	CTCTGTACAC	TATGG		

SEQ ID NO 92 (mouse promoter sequence, -944 to +7)

SEQ ID NO: 93 | mouse promoter sequence, -358 to +7)

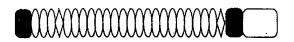
SEQ ID NO: 94 (mouse promoter sequence, -80 to +7)

Figure 38



UTROPHIN

COSOCT BHRREZOS



ماعالماما

Attorney Docket No.: UM-04723

Mail Label No.: EL 658 77 Y US

PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT COVER SHEET

iejis a	request for filing	a PROVISIONAL APP	LICATION FO	R PATENT und	er 37 C.F.R. 1	.53(b)(2).	. **
				Docket Number	UM-04723	Type a plus sign (+) taside this box →	238
		II	VENTOR(s) /	APPLICANT(s)			21.
:	Last Name	First N	ame	Middle Residence (City and Either Initial State or Foreign Country)			
·	Chamberlain Jeffrey Harper Scott			S. Q.	Ann Arbor, MI Ann Arbor, MI		
		TITLE OF	THE INVENTI	ON (280 Charac	ters Max.)		
			Truncated Dys	trophin Genes	•		
. •		C	ORRESPONDE	NCE ADDRESS	3		
<u> </u>		S	an Francisco, C United State	Street, Suite 22 California 94104 s of America			
ni. W	Specification	Number of Pages	76	PARTS (Check All That Apply)  Small Entity Statement			
松	Drawing(s)	Number of Sheets	66	X Other (Specify): Power of Attorney (unexecuted)			
				X Other (Specify): Assignment (unexecuted)			
ψg.	METHOD OF	PAYMENT OF FILIN	G FEES FOR T	HIS PROVISIO	NAL APPLIC	ATION FOR PATE	NT
00	Charge Accou	nt No. 08-1290 in the arriginally executed duplenclosed for this purp	nount of icate of this				٠.
0	any deficiency and/or credit a No.: 08-1290	ioner is hereby authorized in the payment of the ray overpayment to Depo.  An originally execute ittal is enclosed for the	equired fee(s) osit Account ed duplicate		G FEE INT (\$)	\$150	.00

This invention was made by an agency of the United States Government under a contract with an agency of the United States Government.

Yes, the name of the U.S. Government agency and the Government contract number are: NIH R01AR40864-10.

Respectfully submitted,

Date: October 6, 2000

Reg. No.: 45,439
MEDLEN & CARROLL, LLP

220 Montgomery Street, Suite 2200 San Francisco, California 94104 (415) 705-8410

Additional inventors are being named on separately numbered sheets attached hereto.

Express Mail Label No.: E' \$ 777 381 US

PATENT

Attorney Docket No.: UM-04723

#### IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re application of:

Jeffrey S. Chamberlain and Scott Q. Harper

For:

**Truncated Dystrophin Genes** 

Box Provisional Patent Application Assistant Commissioner for Patents Washington, D.C. 20231

#### CERTIFICATION UNDER 37 C.F.R. § 1.10

I hereby certify that this correspondence and the documents referred to as attached therein are being deposited with the United States Postal Service on October 6, 2000, in an envelope as "EXPRESS MAIL POST OFFICE TO ADDRESSEE" service under 37 C.F.R. § 1.10, Mailing Label Number EL 658 777 381 US addressed to: Box Provisional Patent Application, Assistant Commissioner for Patents, Washington, D.C. 20231.

Mary Ellen Waite

# TRANSMITTAL COVER SHEET FOR FILING PROVISIONAL APPLICATION (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(2)(i))

This is a request for filing a PROVISIONAL APPLICATION FOR PATENT under 37 C.F.R. 1.53(b)(2).

- 1. The following comprises the information required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.51(a)(2)(i)(A):
- 2. The name(s) of the inventor(s) is/are (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(a)(2)(i)(B)):

Jeffrey S. Chamberlain Scott Q. Harper

3. Address(es) of the inventor(s), as numbered above (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(a)(2)(i)(C)):

1209 Henry St., Ann Arbor, MI 48104 2357 Stone Rd., Ann Arbor, MI

4. The title of the invention is (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(a)(2)(i)(D)):

#### Truncated Dystrophin Genes

5. The name, registration, and telephone number of the attorney (if applicable) is (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(a)(2)(i)(E)):

Jason R. Bond Reg. No.: 44,439 Tel.: (415) 705-8410

(complete the following, if applicable)

X An unexecuted Power of Attorney accompanies this cover sheet.

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	6.	The docket number used to identify this application is (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(a)(2)(i)(F)):	
		Docket No.: UM-04723	
	7.	The correspondence address for this application is (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(a)(2)(i)(G)):	
		MEDLEN & CARROLL, LLP 220 Montgomery Street, Suite 2200 San Francisco, California 94104	
	8.	Statement as to whether invention was made by an agency of the U.S. Government or uncontract with an agency of the U.S. Government. (37 C.F.R. § 1.51(a)(2)(i)(H)):	ier
		This invention was made by an agency of the United States Government, or under contract an agency of the United States Government.	et with
		No.	
		X Yes.	
		The name of the U.S. Government agency and the Government contract number are: $\underline{NIF}$ $\underline{R01AR40864-10}$ .	Ī
	9.	Identification of documents accompanying this cover sheet:	
		A. Documents required by 37 C.F.R. § 1.51(a)(2)(ii)-(iii):	
		Specification: No. of pages 76	
		Drawings: No. of sheets 66	
		B. Additional documents:	
		X Claims: No. of claims 30	
		X Power of Attorney (unexecuted)	
		Small Entity Statement	
		X Assignment (unexecuted)	
		Other	
	10.	Fee	
		The filing fee for this provisional application, as set in 37 C.F.R. § 1.16(k), is \$150.00, fother than a small entity, and \$75.00, for a small entity.	or
·		Applicant is a small entity.	
	11.	Small Entity Statement	

The verified statement(s) that this is a filing by a small entity under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.9 and 1.27 is(are) attached.

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PATENT

Attorney Docket No.: UM-04723

- 12. Fee payment being made at this time
  - Charge Account No. 08-1290 in the amount of \$75.00. An originally executed duplicate of this transmittal is enclosed for this purpose.
- 13. Method of Fee Payment:
  - X Check in the amount of \$150.00
  - Charge Account No. 08-1290, in the amount of \$75.00. A duplicate of this Cover Sheet is attached.
  - \_X Please charge Account No. 08-1290 for any fee deficiency. A duplicate of this Cover Sheet is attached.

Date: October 6, 2000

Jason R. Bond Reg. No.: 45,439

MEDLEN & CARROLL, LLP 220 Montgomery Street, Suite 2200 San Francisco, California 94104 (415) 705-8410

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